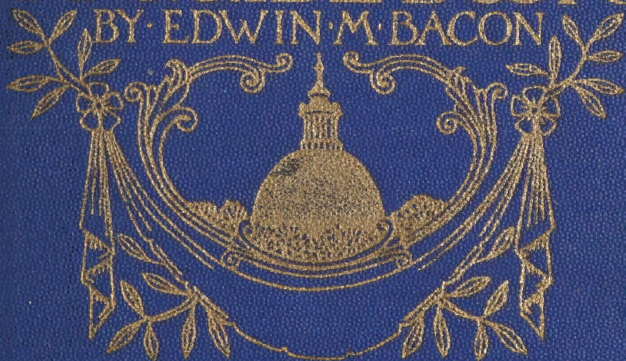


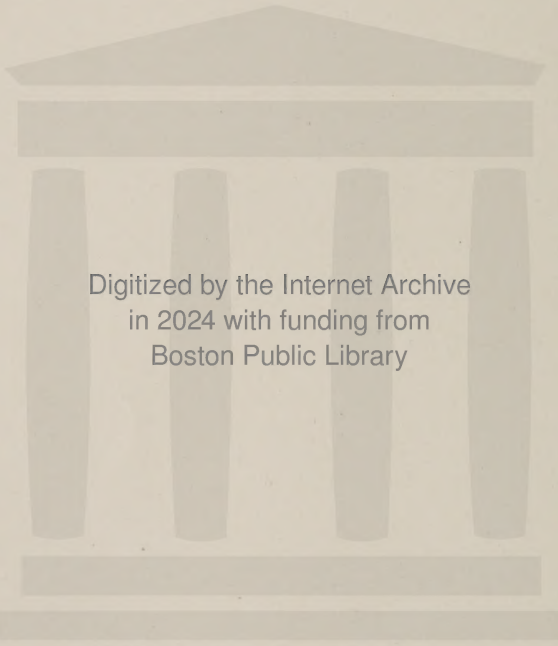
BOSTON A GUIDE BOOK

BY EDWIN M. BACON

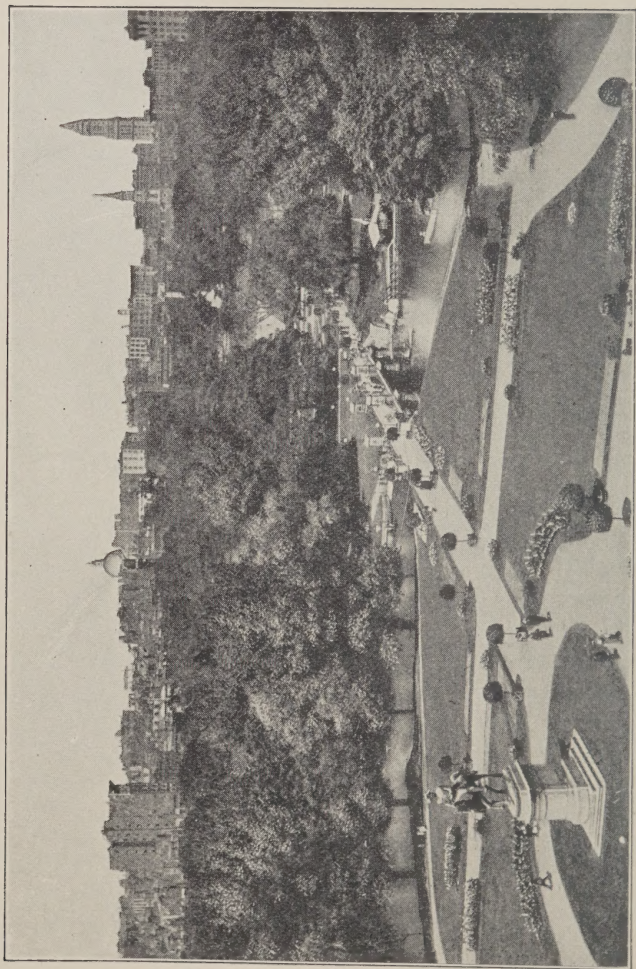


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BOSTON

A GUIDE BOOK TO THE CITY AND VICINITY

BY

EDWIN M. BACON

REVISED BY

LEROY PHILLIPS



GINN AND COMPANY

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NOTE

The chief merit of a guide book is that it brings the history of its subject to the present moment. Such has been the aim in the preparation of this little book. Yet it is something more than a guide to Boston: it is an historical itinerary, a progress from past to present. Its scope embraces, besides the municipality of Boston proper, the various communities which are comprehended in the term "Greater Boston"; historic places and literary shrines beyond these limits, as Salem, Plymouth, and Concord; the North Shore and the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay. Care has been taken to provide the visitor with every possible aid to the convenient and comfortable exploration of the territory treated. The typographical arrangement, with the use of varied types to emphasize places, points, and objects, is designed to make the material available for quick reference. A helpful table of contents, the logical arrangement of the material, the headlines, and a complete alphabetical index contribute to the usefulness of the guide. In the mechanical execution the publishers have endeavored to present the book in a convenient and attractive format.

Other distinctive and superior features of this guide are:

1. The material is authentic as it has been obtained by reference to original sources and documents.
2. The diagrams and maps scattered through the pages are based on the latest information provided by the City Planning Board. The map of down-town Boston (pp. 4-5), engraved especially for this guide, has on its reverse pages an alphabetical and locational list of the principal streets and avenues, squares and historic burying grounds, parks, buildings, bridges, and wharves.
3. The text is profusely illustrated.

Strangers will find the section entitled "The Way about Town" (pp. vii-ix) particularly valuable. Visitors who have only two or three days to spend in Boston will find the section "Important Points of Interest" (pp. 147-151) helpful in arranging an itinerary.

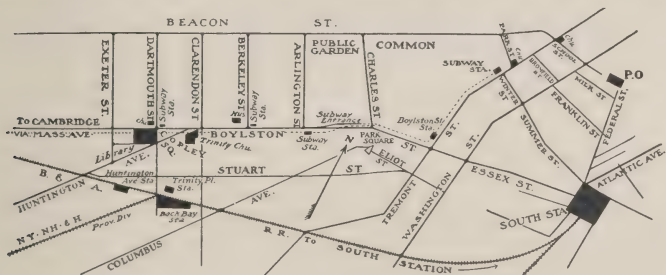
INTRODUCTORY

THE WAY ABOUT TOWN



The stranger visiting Boston for the first time will find the city's reputation of being exceedingly intricate and tortuous to be deserved. But he may quickly get a general idea of the directions of the streets, and of the ways of reaching desired points, if he will grasp at the outset three important facts, as follows:

I. The well-worn term "The Hub" applies to down-town Boston in no mere fanciful sense. Roughly, the streets of this confusing Central District form a sort of wheel. The hub of the wheel, however, is not one fixed point, for the streets radiate from several squares. The map (pp. 4-5) shows at a glance that the figure of the wheel applies with sufficient exactness to warrant its use. In fact the stranger will save himself many steps

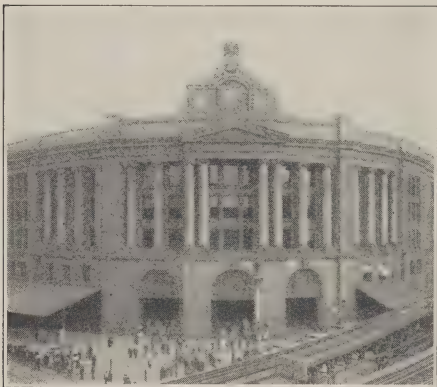


and much time by ascertaining at once the names and directions of a few main thoroughfares of the Central District, among them State Street, Milk Street, Washington Street, Tremont Street, Beacon Street, Summer Street, Hanover Street, and Atlantic Avenue.

II. The Back Bay District is arranged chiefly in the form of a rectangle, its eastern border united to the Central District described above at the Public Garden. The accompanying map indicates its general form and points out the principal connections with down-town Boston.

III. There are in Boston several important points of arrival or departure in which all routes center. The visitor cannot go far astray if he makes himself familiar with these few landmarks. The most essential are the following:

Copley Square. Through this square, Boylston Street, running nearly east and west, is an important thoroughfare. Huntington Avenue, diverging to the southwest from Boylston Street at this square, is another artery. Stuart Street leaves Huntington Avenue one block southwest of the square and leads through the newly developed Park Square District to Washington Street. Dartmouth Street crosses the square running north and south. On the southern side of the square Trinity Place is a direct approach to the New York Central Trinity Place



THE SOUTH STATION

Station (one block) where all outgoing trains of this line stop; and at Huntington Avenue and Irvington Street (one block southwest of the square) is an approach to the Huntington Avenue Station of the same line, where all inward bound trains stop. Pedestrians may also reach both of these stations by steps leading down from opposite sides of the Dartmouth Street bridge over the New York Central tracks. Dartmouth Street also leads to the Back Bay Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford

Railroad (one block and a half south), the stopping place for all trains in both directions. In or about Copley Square are grouped many important buildings, institutions, churches, and hotels.

Park Square, the wide opening south of Boylston Street, where the Public Garden and the Common are separated by Charles Street. Here, between the up-town and down-town retail shopping districts, the construction of new hotels and office buildings is an outstanding feature of Boston's recent development. Park Square is a terminus for interurban lines of motor coaches.

The Intersection of Washington, Summer, and Winter streets, in the middle of the down-town business quarter. Washington Street is not only the great artery of retail traffic but it is the main highway of travel north and south through the older part of the city. Winter Street, but one block long, connects with Tremont Street at the Park Street Subway station; Summer Street is practically a continuation of it eastward to the South Station and the water.

Park Street, also in the down-town business quarter. Here are the central stations of the Subway at the head of the Common, — the most important point

in the rapid-transit service of the city (see map, p. 38). At the head of the short street (a single block in length) is the State House; at its foot is the thoroughfare of Tremont Street, running north and south, from which cross streets at irregular intervals lead easterly to various parts of the general business districts.

Scollay Square at the junction of the following streets, — Tremont, Court, Brattle, Hanover, Sudbury, Cambridge, and Howard; also of Cornhill and Pemberton Square. The Subway station at this point is a convergence of several lines of the rapid-transit system. The northern parts of the city are conveniently reached from Scollay Square.

The North Station, Causeway Street. This is occupied by the several divisions of the Boston & Maine Railroad system, whence trains are taken for points north, east, and west. A North Station development programme was begun in 1927 which is making this railroad terminal the center of a large number of major projects for the construction of public buildings and for the widening of adjacent thoroughfares.

The South Station, Dewey Square, junction of Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue. Occupied by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central Railroads, whence trains are taken for the south and west.

General Information. Details of routes of the many and various trolley and motor-bus lines in the city, and connections with other lines, are issued by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The several railroad companies also furnish elaborate information in illustrated folders and other forms as to points of interest in New England along their lines reached from Boston. These can be obtained by the visitor at the downtown Consolidated Ticket Offices, 67 Franklin Street. At the railroad stations are Information Bureaus, at which the stranger should freely apply for any directions desired.

BOSTON: A GUIDE BOOK

I. MODERN BOSTON

HISTORICAL SKETCH

THE town of Boston was founded in 1630 by English colonists sent out by the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," under the lead of John Winthrop, the second governor of the Bay Colony, who arrived at Salem in June of that year with the charter of 1629. It originated in an order passed by the Court of Assistants sitting in the "Governor's House" in Charlestown, on the opposite side of the Charles River, first selected as their place of settlement. This order was adopted September 17 (7 O. S.) and established three towns at once by the simple dictum, "that Trimountane shalbe called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; & ye towne vpon Charles Ryver, Waterton." "Trimountane" consisted of a peninsula with three hills, the highest (the present Beacon Hill), as seen from Charlestown, presenting three distinct peaks. Hence this name, given it by the colonists from Endicott's company at Salem, who had preceded the Winthrop colonists in the Charlestown settlement. The Indian name was "Shawmutt," or "Shaumut," which signified, according to some authorities, "Living Waters," but according to others, "Where there is going by boat," or "Near the neck." The name of Boston was selected in recognition of the chief men of the company, who had come from Boston in England, and particularly Isaac Johnson, "the greatest furtherer of the Colony," who died at Charlestown on the day of the naming. The peninsula was chosen for the chief settlement primarily because of its springs, the colonists at Charlestown suffering disastrously from the use of brackish water. The Reverend William Blaxton, the pioneer white settler on the peninsula (coming about 1625), then living alone in his cottage on the highest hill slope, "came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, withal inviting him and soliciting him thither."

The three-hilled peninsula originally contained only about 783 acres, cut into by deep coves, estuaries, inlets, and creeks. It faced the harbor, at the west end of Massachusetts Bay, into which empty the Charles and Mystic rivers. It was pear-shaped, a little more than a mile wide at its broadest, and less than three miles long, the stem, or neck, connecting it with the mainland (at what became Roxbury) a mile in length, and so low and narrow that parts were not infrequently overflowed by the tides. By the reclamation of the broad marshes and flats from time to time, and the filling of the great coves, the original area of

783 acres has been expanded to 1801 acres; and where it was the narrowest it is now the widest. Additional territory has been acquired by the development of East Boston and South Boston, and by the annexation of adjoining cities and towns. Thus the area of the city has become more than thirty times as large as that of the peninsula on which the town was built. Its bounds now embrace 30,598 acres, or 47.81 square miles. Its extreme length, from north to south,



OLD AND NEW BOSTON

is thirteen miles, and its extreme breadth, from east to west, nine miles. While the Colonial town was confined to the little peninsula, its jurisdiction at first extended over a large territory, which embraced the present cities and towns of Chelsea and Revere on the north, and Brookline, Quincy, Braintree, and Randolph on the west and south. So there was quite a respectable "Greater Boston" in those old first days. The metropolitan proportions continued till 1640 and were not entirely reduced to the limits of the peninsula and certain harbor islands till 1739.

East Boston is comprised in two harbor islands: Noddle's Island, which was "laid to Boston" in 1637, and Breed's (earlier Hog) Island, annexed in 1635. South Boston was formerly Dorchester Neck, a part of the town of Dorchester, annexed in 1804. The city of Roxbury (named as a town October 8, 1630) was annexed in 1868; the town of Dorchester (named in 1630 in the order naming Boston), in 1870; the city of Charlestown (founded as a town July 4, 1620), the town of Brighton (incorporated 1807), and the town of West Roxbury (incorporated 1851), by one act, in 1874; and the town of Hyde Park (incorporated 1868), in 1912. These annexed municipalities retain their names with the term "District" added to each. Boston remained under town government, with a board of selectmen, till 1822. It was incorporated a city, February 23 of that year, after several ineffectual attempts to change the system.

BOSTON PROPER

The term "Boston Proper" is customarily used to designate the original city exclusive of the annexed parts; but for the purposes of this Guide we comprehend in the term the entire municipality, as distinguished from the allied cities and towns, closely identified with it in business and

social relations, but yet independent political corporations. Together with the municipality these allied cities and towns constitute what is colloquially known as **Greater Boston**. This metropolitan community is officially recognized at present only in one state District Commission with three Divisions, — Metropolitan Parks, Metropolitan Water, and Metropolitan Sewerage, — and in part in the Boston Postal District established by the Post Office Department. The Metropolitan Parks Division includes Boston and thirty-seven cities and towns within a radius of fifteen miles from the City Hall, having a combined population approximating 2,000,000. The Metropolitan Water Division includes twenty cities and towns; the Metropolitan Sewerage Division, twenty-eight; and the Boston Postal District, twenty-three. The "Boston Basin," however, is regarded as constituting the true bounds of "Greater Boston." This includes a territory of some fifteen miles in width, lying between the bay on the east, the Blue Hills on the south, and the ridges of the Wellington Hills, sweeping from Waltham on the west round toward Cape Ann on the north. It embraces forty cities and towns. The population of Boston alone approximates 895,000.

The present city is divided by long-established custom into several distinct sections. These are :

- The Central District, or General Business Quarter
- The North End
- The West End
- The South End
- The Back Bay Quarter
- The Brighton District, on the northwest
- The Roxbury District, on the south
- The West Roxbury District, on the southwest
- The Dorchester District, on the southeast
- The Charlestown District, on the north
- The Hyde Park District, on the south
- East Boston on its two islands, on the northeast
- South Boston projecting into the harbor, on the east

The Business Quarters now occupy not only the Central District but most of the North End and parts of the West End and of the South End, and penetrate even the Back Bay Quarter, laid out in comparatively modern times (1860-1886), where the bay had been, as the fairest residential quarter of the city and the place for its finest architectural monuments.

I. THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Central District (see the map following) is of first interest to the visitor, for here are most of the older historic landmarks. This small quarter of the present city, together with the North End, embraces that part of the original peninsula to which the historic town — Colonial,

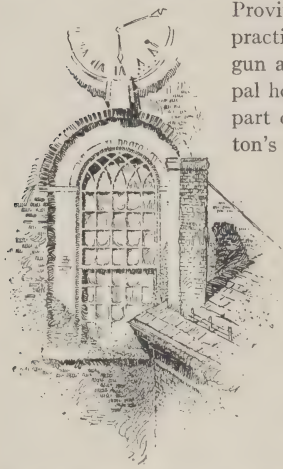
Provincial, and Revolutionary Boston — was practically confined. The town of 1630 was begun along the irregular water front, the principal houses being placed round about the upper part of what is now State Street, modern Boston's financial center, and on or near the neigh-

boring Dock Square, back of the present Faneuil Hall, where was the first Town Dock, occupying nearly all of the present North Market Street, in the "Great Cove." The square originally at the head of State Street (first Market, then King Street), in the middle of which now stands the Old State House, was the first center of town life. At about this point, accordingly, our explorations naturally begin.

Head of State Street and the Old State House. Our starting place is the square

at the head of State Street, which the Old State House faces. This itself is one of the most notable historic spots in Boston. For the first quarter-century of Colony life the entire square, including the space occupied by the Old State House, was the public market place. Thursday was market day, — the day also of the "Thursday Lecture" by the ministers. As early as 1648 semiannual fairs were held here in June and October, each holding a market for two or three days. Here were first inflicted the drastic punishments of offenders against the rigorous laws, and here unorthodox literature was burned.

The Stocks, the Whipping Post, and the Pillory were earliest placed here. When the town was a half-century old, a Cage for the confinement and exposure of violators of the rigid Sunday laws was added to these penal instruments. In the Revolutionary period the Stocks stood near the northeast corner of the Old State House, with the Whipping Post close by; and the Pillory when used was set in the middle of the square

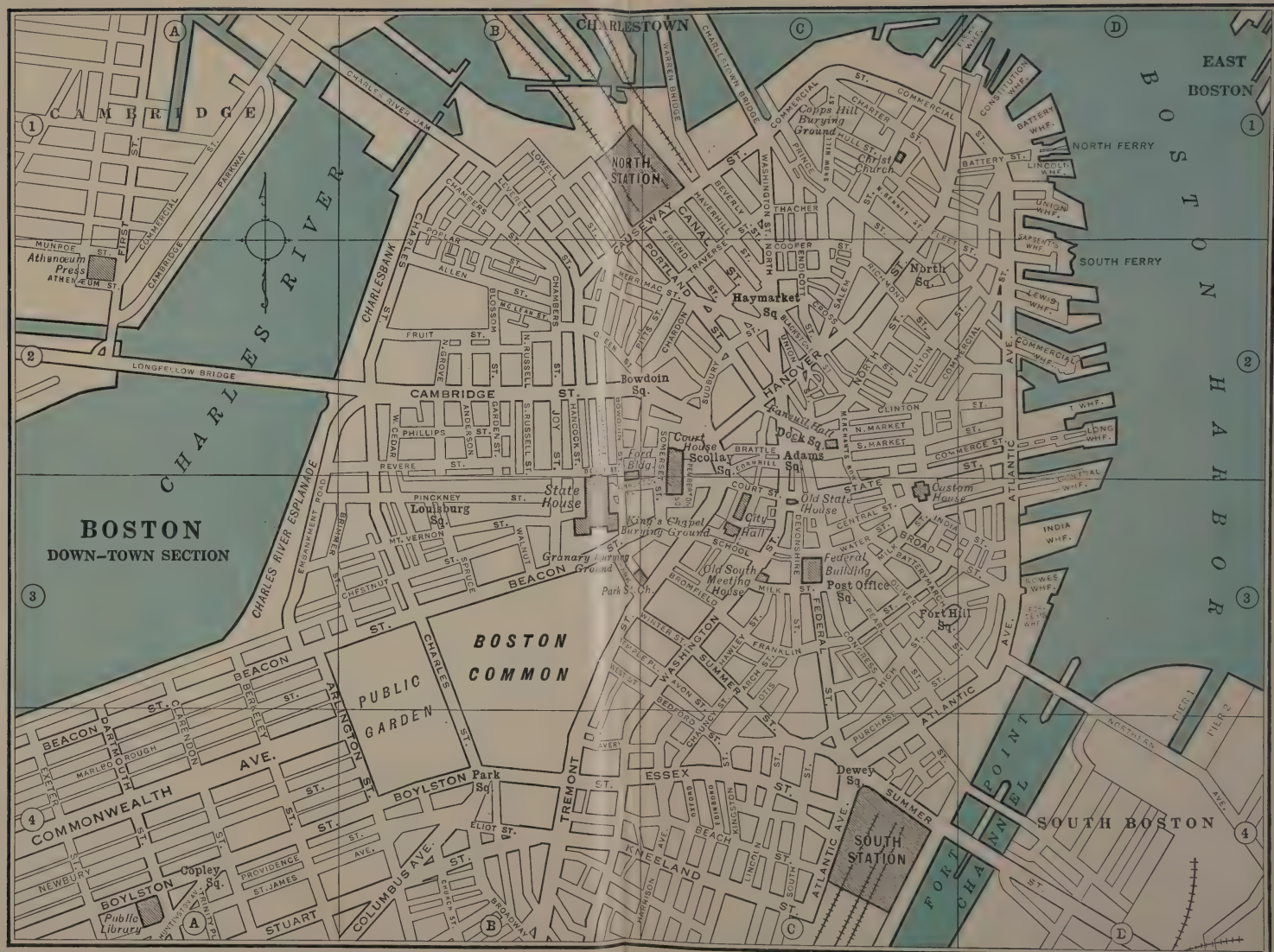


MAP OF BOSTON, DOWN-TOWN SECTION

ALPHABETICAL AND LOCATIONAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL STREETS ¹

Allen, B-2	Commonwealth Ave- nue, A-4	Kneeland, B-4, C-4
Anderson, B-2	Congress, C-3, C-4, D-4	Leverett, B-1, B-2
Arch, C-3	Cooper, C-2	Lincoln, C-4
Arlington, A-3, A-4	Cornhill, C-2	
Ashburton Place, B-3, C-3	Court, C-3	McLean, B-2
Atlantic Avenue, C-4, D-3, D-2	Cross, C-2	Marlborough, A-4, A-3
Avery, B-4		Merchants Row, C-2, C-3
Avon, C-3	Dartmouth, A-4	Merrimac, B-2, C-2
	Derne, B-2	Milk, C-3, D-3
	Devonshire, C-4, C-3, C-2	Mt. Vernon, A-3, B-3
Battery, D-1		
Batterymarch, C-3	Edinboro, C-4	Newbury, A-4, B-4
Beach, B-4, C-4	Eliot, B-4	North, C-2, D-2, D-1
Beacon, A-4, A-3, B-3, C-3	Embankment Road, A-3, A-2, B-2	N. Bennet, C-1
Bedford, C-3, C-4	Endicott, C-2, C-1	N. Grove, B-2
Berkeley, A-3, A-4	Essex, B-4, C-4	N. Market, C-2
Beverly, C-1	Exeter, A-4	N. Russell, B-2
Blackstone, C-2		Northern Avenue, D-3, D-4
Blossom, B-2	Federal, C-3, C-4	
Bowdoin, B-2, B-3	Fleet, C-1, C-2, D-2	Oliver, C-3, D-3
Boylston, A-4, B-4	Franklin, C-3, D-3	Otis, C-3
Brattle, C-2	Friend, C-1, C-2	Oxford, C-4
Brimmer, A-3, B-3	Fruit, B-2	
Broad, C-3, D-3	Fulton, C-2, D-2	Park, B-3
Broadway, B-4		Pearl, C-3
Bromfield, C-3	Garden, B-2	Pemberton Square, C-2, C-3
	Green, B-2	Phillips, B-2
Cambridge, B-2, C-2	Hancock, B-2, B-3	Pinckney, A-3, B-3
Canal, C-1, C-2	Hanover, C-2, C-1, D-1	Pitts, B-2, C-2
Causeway, B-2, C-1	Harrison Avenue, C-4	Poplar, B-1, B-2
Central, C-3, D-3	Haverhill, C-1, C-2	Portland, C-2
Chambers, B-1, B-2	Hawley, C-3	Prince, C-1, C-2
Chardon, C-2	High, C-4, C-3, D-3	Providence, A-4, B-4
Charles, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4	Hull, C-1	Purchase, C-4, C-3, D-3
Charter, C-1	Huntington Avenue, A-4	
Chauncy, C-3, C-4		Revere, A-2, B-2
Chestnut, A-3, B-3	India, C-3, D-3	Richmond, C-2, D-2
Clarendon, A-3, A-4		
Clinton, C-2, D-2	Joy, B-2, B-3	St. James Avenue, A-4, B-4
Columbus Avenue, B-4	Kingston, C-4	Salem, C-2, C-1
Commerce, C-2, D-2		School, C-3
Commercial, C-2, D-2, D-1, C-1		

¹ This list is continued on the last page of this insert, where there is also a list of the principal squares, parks, and historic burying grounds; bridges and wharves; and buildings in the down-town section.



Snowhill, C-1	Sun. mer, C-3, C-4, D-4	Walnut, B-3
Somerset, C-2, C-3		Washington, B-4, C-3,
South, C-4	Temple, B-2	C-2
S. Market, C-2, D-2	Temple Place, B-3, C-3	Washington Street
S. Russell, B-2	Thacher, C-1	North, C-2, C-1
Spruce, B-3	Tremont, B-4, B-3, C-3	Water, C-3
State, C-3, C-2, D-2	Trinity Place, A-4	West, B-3, C-3
Stuart, A-4, B-4		W. Cedar, B-2, B-3
Sudbury, C-2	Union, C-2	Winter, C-3

SQUARES, PARKS, AND HISTORIC BURYING GROUNDS

Adams Square, C-2	Copps Hill Burying	King's Chapel Burying
Boston Common, B-3,	Ground, C-1	Ground, C-3
B-4	Dewey Square, C-4	Louisburg Square, B-3
Bowdoin Square, B-2,	Dock Square, C-2	North Square, C-2
C-2	Fort Hill Square, C-3,	Park Square, B-4
Charles River Espla-	D-3	Post Office Square, C-3
nade, A-2, A-3	Granary Burying	Public Garden, A-3,
Charlesbank, B-1, B-2	Ground, B-3, C-3	B-3, B-4
Copley Square, A-4	Haymarket Square, C-2	Scollay Square, C-2, C-3

BRIDGES AND WHARVES

Battery Wharf, D-1	Constitution Wharf,	Rowes Wharf, D-3
Central Wharf, D-2, D-3	D-1	Sargent's Wharf, D-1,
Charles River Dam,	India Wharf, D-3	D-2
A-1, B-1	Lewis Wharf, D-2	T Wharf, D-2
Charlestown Bridge,	Lincoln Wharf, D-1	Union Wharf, D-1
C-1	Long Wharf, D-2	Warren Bridge, C-1
Commercial Wharf, D-2	Longfellow Bridge, A-2	

BUILDINGS

Christ Church, C-1	Ford Building, B-2, B-3	Park Street Church,
City Hall, C-3	King's Chapel, C-3	B-3, C-3
Court House, C-2, C-3	North Station, B-1, C-1	Public Library, A-4
Customhouse, C-3	Old State House, C-3	South Station, C-4
Faneuil Hall, C-2	Old South Meeting-	State House, B-3
Federal Building, C-3	house, C-3	

between the present Congress Street (first Leverett's Lane) on the south side and Exchange Street (first Shrimpton's Lane, later Royal Exchange Lane) on the north. The Whipping Post lingered here till the opening of the nineteenth century.

This square continued to be the gathering place of the populace from the Colonial through the Province period on occasion of momentous events. It was the rendezvous of the people in the "bloodless revolution" of April, 1689, when the government of Andros was overthrown. In the Stamp Act excitement of 1765 a stamp fixed upon a pole was solemnly brought here by a representative of the "Sons of Liberty" and fastened into the town Stocks, after which it was publicly burned by the "executioner." On the evening of March 5, 1770, the so-called **Boston Massacre**, the fatal collision between the populace and the soldiery, occurred here. A tablet on the Merchants National Bank records the event, and beneath, in the sidewalk, a brass arrow points to the site, which is indicated by a ring in the street paving opposite the Exchange Street corner, northwest.

In memory of Bostonians who died in service during the World War, the squares of the city are marked by names, gold-starred. Norman Prince Square, at the head of State Street, was so named for Lieutenant Norman Prince, founder of the Lafayette Escadrille, French Army, 1914 (see tablet on Merchants National Bank at Devonshire Street; also page 44).

On the south side of the original market place, by the present Devonshire Street (first Pudding Lane), was the **first meetinghouse**, a rude structure of mud walls and thatched roof. The carved inscription above the entrance at 27 State Street relates:

Site of the First Meetinghouse in Boston, built A.D. 1632.
Preachers: John Wilson, John Eliot, John Cotton.
Used before 1640 for town meetings and for
sessions of the General Court of the Colony.

At the upper end of this side of the market place, at the corner of Washington Street (first The High Street), a tablet marks where stood the **house and garden lot of Captain Robert Keayne**, charter member and first commander of the first "Military Company of the Massachusetts" (founded 1637, chartered 1638), from which developed the still flourishing "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," the oldest military organization in the country. Here a century later was **Daniel Henchman's**

bookshop, in which **Henry Knox**, afterward the Revolutionary general, learned his trade and ultimately succeeded to the business. When the British regulars were quartered on the town, in 1768-1770, the **Main Guardhouse** was on this side, directly opposite the south door of the **Old State House**.

On the west side of the market place — the present 209 Washington Street — was the **second meetinghouse**, built in 1640. This was used for all civic purposes, as well as religious, through eighteen years.



DOORWAY, EXCHANGE BUILDING

It stood till 1711, when it was destroyed by fire. Its successor, on the same spot, was the "Brick Meetinghouse" which remained for almost a century.

North of the second meetinghouse site, where is now 199 Washington Street, was the **house of John Leverett**, afterward Governor Leverett (1673). On the opposite corner (Washington and Court streets) was the **homestead of Henry Dunster**, first president of Harvard College.

On the north side of the market place, near the east corner of the present Devonshire Street, was the **glebe of the first minister** of the first church, the Reverend John Wilson. His name was perpetuated in *Wilson's Lane*, which was cut through his garden plot in 1640.

Looking again across to the south side, we see the site of **Governor Winthrop's first house**, covered by the expansive Exchange Building (53 State Street).

This was the governor's town house for thirteen years from the settlement. Thence he removed to his last Boston home, the mansion which stood next to the Old South Meetinghouse (see page 53). The *first General Court* — the incipient Legislature — ever held in America, October 19, 1630, may have sat in the governor's first house.

At the corner of Kilby Street (first Mackerel Lane), where the Exchange Building ends, stood the **Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern** of Provincial times, the popular resort of the High Whigs in the prerevolutionary period. A tablet marks the site. It dated from 1711 and was preceded

by a Colonial "ordinary," as the earlier taverns were called. Here, in 1733, under charter from the Grand Lodge of England, was instituted the first regularly constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in America. In the street before the Bunch-of-Grapes' doors, the lion and unicorn, with other emblems of royalty and signs of Tories that had been torn from their places during the celebration of the news of the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, were burned in a great bonfire.

The Bunch-of-Grapes was a famous tavern of its time. In 1750 Captain Francis Goelet, from England, on a commercial visit to the town, recorded in his diary that it was "noted for the best punch house in Boston, resorted to by most of the gent^a merch^{ts} and masters vessels." After the British evacuation, when Washington spent ten days in Boston, he and his officers were entertained here at an "elegant dinner" as part of the official ceremonies of the occasion. The tavern was especially distinguished as the place where, in March, 1786, the group of Continental army officers, under the inspiration of General Rufus Putnam of Rutland (cousin of General Israel Putnam), organized the Ohio Company which settled Ohio, beginning at Marietta.

State Street, when King Street, practically ended at Kilby Street on the south side and Merchants Row on the north, till the reclamation of the flats beyond, high-water mark being originally at these points. "Mackerel Lane" was a narrow passage by the shore till after the "Great Fire of 1760," which destroyed much property in the vicinity. Then it was widened and named Kilby Street in recognition of the generous aid which the sufferers by the fire had received from Christopher Kilby, a wealthy Boston merchant, long resident in London as the agent for the Town and Colony, but at that time living in New York.

Nearly opposite the Bunch-of-Grapes, at about the present No. 66, stood the **British Coffee House**, where the British officers principally resorted. It was here in 1769 that **James Otis** was assaulted by John



OLD STATE HOUSE

Robinson, one of the royal commissioners of customs, upon whom the fiery orator had passed some severe strictures, and thus through a deep cut on his head this brilliant intellect was shattered.

At the east corner of Exchange Street was the **Royal Customhouse**, where the attack upon its sentinel by the little mob of men and boys, with a fusillade of street snow and ice, and taunting shouts, led to the **Massacre of 1770**. The opposite, or west, corner was occupied by the **Royal Exchange Tavern**, dating from the early eighteenth century, an-



COUNCIL CHAMBER, OLD STATE HOUSE

other resort of the British officers stationed in town. It was here in 1727 that occurred the altercation which resulted in the **First Duel** fought in Boston (on the Common), when Benjamin Woodbridge was killed by Henry Phillips, both young men well connected with the "gen-try" of the town, the

latter related by marriage to Peter Faneuil, the giver of Faneuil Hall. **Woodbridge's grave** is in the Granary Burying Ground, and can be seen close by the sidewalk fence (see page 30).

It was this grave which inspired those tender passages in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" describing "My First Walk with the Schoolmistress."

The **Old State House** dates from 1748. Its outer walls, however, are older, being those of its predecessor, the second Town and Province House, built in 1712-1713. That house was destroyed by fire, all but these walls, in 1747, sharing very nearly the fate of its predecessor, the first Town House, the colonial building which went down in the "Great Fire" of 1711 with the second meetinghouse and neighboring buildings and dwellings. It occupies the identical site in the middle of the market place chosen for the first Town House in 1657. It has served as Town House, Court House, Province Court House, State House, and City Hall. As the Province Court House, identified with the succession of pre-revolutionary events in Boston, it has a special distinction among the historical buildings of the country. After its abandonment for civic uses

it suffered many vicissitudes and indignities, being ruthlessly refashioned, made over, and patched for business purposes, that the city which owns it might wrest the largest possible rentals from it; and in the year 1881 its removal was seriously threatened. Then, through the well-directed efforts of a number of worthy citizens, its preservation was secured, and in 1882 the historic structure was restored to much the appearance which it bore in Provincial days. Further restorations were made in 1908-1909.

In both exterior and interior the original architecture is in large part reproduced. The balcony of the second story has the window of twisted crown glass, out of which have looked all the later royal governors of the Province and the early governors of the Commonwealth. The windows of the upper stories are modeled upon the small-paned windows of Colonial days. Within, the main halls have the same floor and ceilings, and on three sides the same walls that they had in 1748. The eastern room on the second floor, with its outlook down State Street, was the Council Chamber, where the royal governors and the council sat. The western room was the Court Chamber. Between the two was the Hall of the

Representatives. The King's arms, which were in the Council Chamber before the Revolution, were removed by Loyalists and sent to St. John, New Brunswick, where they now decorate a church. The carved and gilded arms of the Colony (handiwork of a Boston artisan, Moses Deshon), displayed above the door of the Representatives Hall after 1750, disappeared with the Revolution. The **Wooden Codfish**, "emblem of the staple of commodities of the Colony and the Province," which hung from the ceiling of this chamber through much of the Province period, is reproduced in the more artistic figure that now hangs in the Representatives Hall of the present State House (see page 45).

The restored rooms above the basement are open for public exhibition, with the rare collection of antiquities relating to the early history of the Colony and Province, as well as the State and the Town, brought together



FRANKLIN PRESS, OLD STATE HOUSE

by the **Bostonian Society**, to whose control these rooms passed, through lease by the city, upon the restoration of the building. The collection embraces a rich variety of interesting relics: historical manuscripts and papers; quaint paintings, engravings, and prints; numerous portraits of old worthies; and many photographs illustrating Boston in various periods. In the Council Chamber is the old table formerly used by the royal governors and councillors.

The Bostonian Society, established here, was incorporated in 1881 "to promote the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities"; and in it was merged the Antiquarian Club, organized in 1879 especially for the promotion of historical research, whose members had been most influential in the campaign for the preservation of this building. It has rendered excellent service in the identification of historic sites and in verifying historical records.

Deep down below the basement of the Old State House are stations of the Washington Street and East Boston tunnels. Opposite their exit, by the arcaded sidewalk under the ancient structure, are tablets set in the walls which relate some of the historic associations of the locality.

The first Town House, completed in 1659, was provided for by the will of *Captain Keayne*, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company's chief founder (the longest will on record, comprising 158 folio pages in the testator's own hand, though disposing of only £4000). Captain Keayne left £300 for the purpose, and to this sum was added £100 more, raised by subscription among the townspeople, and paid largely in provisions, merchandise, and labor. It was a small "comely building" of wood, set upon twenty pillars, overhanging the pillars "three feet all around," and topped by two tall slender turrets. The place inclosed by the pillars was a free public market, and an exchange, or "walk for the merchants."

It contained the beginnings of the *first public library in America*, for which provision was made in Captain Keayne's will. Portions of this library were saved from the fire of 1711 which destroyed the building; but these probably perished later in the burning of the second Town and Province House.

The second house, of brick, completed in 1713, also had an open public exchange on the street floor. Surrounding it were thriving booksellers' shops, observing which Daniel Neal, visiting the town in 1719, was moved to remark that "the Knowledge of Letters flourishes more here than in all the other English plantations put together; for in the city of New York there is but one book-seller's shop, and in the Plantations of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Barbadoes, and the Islands, none at all." So, it appears, thus early Boston was the "literary center" of the country, a fact calculated to bring almost as great satisfaction to the complacent Bostonian as that later-day saying in the "Autocrat" (in which this stamp of Bostonian declines to recognize any satire), that "Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system."

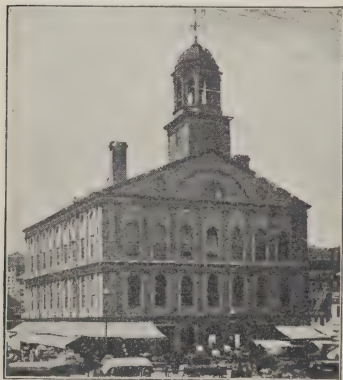
Down State Street. Following State Street to its end, we shall come upon **Long Wharf** (originally Boston Pier, dating from 1710), where the formal landings of the royal governors were made, the main landing place of the British soldiers when they came, and the departing place at the Evacuation. At that time it was a long, narrow pier, extending out beyond the other wharves, the tide ebbing and flowing beneath the stores that lined it. *Atlantic Avenue*, the waterfront thoroughfare that now crosses it, and on which the elevated railway runs, follows generally the line of the ancient **Barricado**, an early harbor defense erected in 1673 between the north and south outer points of the "Great Cove." It connected the **North Battery**, where is now Battery Wharf, and the **South Battery**, or "Boston Sconce," at the present Rowe's Wharf, where the steamer for Nantasket is taken. It was provided with openings to allow vessels to pass inside, and so came to be generally called the "Out Wharves." Its line is so designated on the early maps.

In the short walk down State Street are passed in succession on either side of the way notable modern structures that have almost entirely replaced the varied architecture of different periods, which before gave this street a peculiar distinction and a certain picturesqueness. At a Congress Street corner the State Street Trust Company building reproduces the type of structure characteristic of State Street about the year 1800. In the unique interior are souvenirs of the old whaling days and famous New England sailing vessels. The **Exchange Building** takes the place of the first Merchants' Exchange, a dignified building in its day (1842-1890), covering a very small part of the ground over which the present structure spreads. At the India Street corner, its massive granite-pillared front facing that street, and heavy granite



CUSTOMHOUSE TOWER

columns surrounding it on all sides, stood, till 1912, the United States **Customhouse** (dating from 1847). Its site was the head of Long Wharf, and the bowsprits of vessels lying there, stretching across the street, almost touched its eastern side. Its successor preserves it in large part as the basis of the broad and lofty tower, the tallest building in New England and the only skyscraper in Boston. The apex of the tower is about 495 feet from the sidewalk. In Custom House Street, only a block in length, a stone tablet marks the site of the **Older Customhouse**, built in 1810, in which Bancroft, the historian, served as collector of the port in 1838-1841, and which was the "dark-somedungeon" where Hawthorne spent his two years as a customs officer.



FANEUIL HALL

Faneuil Hall and its Neighborhood. From lower State Street we can pass to Faneuil Hall by way of Commercial Street and the long granite **Quincy Market House** (the central piece of the great work of the second mayor, Josiah Quincy, in 1825-1826, in the construction of six new streets over a sweep of flats and docks) or we may go direct from the Old State House through Exchange Street, a walk of a few minutes.

Faneuil Hall as now seen is the "Cradle of Liberty" of the Revolutionary period doubled in width and a story higher. The enlargement was made in 1805, under the superintendence of Charles Bulfinch, the pioneer Boston architect of enduring fame, whose most characteristic work we shall see in the "Bulfinch Front" of the present State House. The hall was built in 1762-1763 upon the brick walls of the first Faneuil Hall, Peter Faneuil's gift to the town in 1742, which was consumed, except its walls, in a fire in January, 1762. Bulfinch, in his work of 1805, introduced the galleries resting on Doric columns, and the platform with its extended front. In 1898 the building was reconstructed with fire-proof material on the Bulfinch plan. The red-brick walls were until recently concealed under coats of paint. After a complete redecoration Faneuil Hall was rededicated by Vice President Dawes on April 17, 1925.

Of the fine collection of portraits on the walls many are copies, the originals having been placed in the Museum of Fine Arts for safe-keeping. The great historical painting at the back of the platform, "Webster's Reply to Hayne," by G. P. A. Healy, contains one hundred and thirty portraits of senators and other men of distinction at that time. The scene is the old Senate Chamber, now the apartment of the United States Supreme Court. The canvas measures sixteen by thirty feet. The portrait of Peter Faneuil, on one side of this painting, is a copy from a smaller portrait in the Art Museum. It takes the place of a full-length portrait executed by order of the town in 1744, as a "testimony of respect" to the donor of the hall, which disappeared, and was probably destroyed, at the Siege of Boston, — the fate also of portraits of George II, Colonel Isaac Barré, and Field Marshal Conway, the last two solicited by the town in gratitude for the defense of Americans on the floor of Parliament. The full-length Washington, on the other side of the great painting, is a Gilbert Stuart. Of the portraits elsewhere hung, those of Warren, Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams are all Copleys. The General Harry Knox and the Commodore Preble are credited to Stuart. The Abraham Lincoln and the Rufus Choate are by Ames. The "war governor," John A. Andrew, is by William M. Hunt. The others — Robert Treat Paine, Caleb Strong, Edward Everett, Admiral Winslow, Wendell Phillips, and Anson Burlingame — are by various American painters. The ornamental clock in the face of the gallery over the main entrance was a gift of Boston school children in 1850. The gilded spread eagle was originally on the façade of the United States Bank which, erected in 1798, preceded the first Merchants' Exchange on State Street. The gilded grasshopper on the cupola of the building, serving as a weather vane, is the reconstructed, or rejuvenated, original one of 1742, fashioned from sheet copper by the "cunning artificer," "Deacon" Shem Drowne, immortalized by Hawthorne in "Drowne's Wooden Image."

The floors above the public hall have been occupied by the **Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company** for many years. Its armory is a rich museum of relics of Colonial, Provincial, and Revolutionary times, and is hospitably open to appreciative inspection. Among the treasured memorials here are the various banners of the company, the oldest being that carried in 1663. Eighteen silk flags reproduce Colonial colors and their various successors. In the London room are mementos of the visit of a section of the company to England in the summer of 1896, as

guests of the Honourable Artillery Company of London. On the walls of the main hall the portraits of military interest include those of captains of the company. On the street floor of the building is the market, which has continued from its establishment with the first Faneuil Hall in 1742. John Smibert, the Scotch painter, long resident and celebrated in Boston from 1729, was the architect of the first building.

Faneuil Hall was instituted primarily as a market house, the inclusion of a public town hall in the scheme being an afterthought of the donor. Peter Faneuil's offer to provide a suitable building at his own expense upon condition only that the town should legalize and maintain it, was at a time of controversy over the town market houses then existing. Three had been set up seven years before, one close to this site, in Dock Square; one at the North End, in North Square; the third at the then South End, by the south corner of the present Boylston and Washington streets. The Dock Square market was the principal one, and this had recently been demolished by a mob "disguised as clergymen." The contention was over the market system. One faction demanded a return to the method of service at the home of the townspeople, as before the setting up of these market houses; the others insisted upon the fixed market-house system. So high did the feeling run that Faneuil's gift was accepted by the town by the narrow margin of seven votes.

The building was completed in September, 1742. It was only one hundred feet in length and forty feet wide. But it was of brick, and substantial. The hall, calculated to hold only one thousand persons, was pronounced in the vote of the first town meeting held in it as "spacious and beautiful." In the same vote it was named Faneuil Hall, "to be at all times hereafter called and known by that name," in testimony of the town's gratitude to its giver and to perpetuate his memory. Then his full-length portrait was ordered for the hall; and a year and a half later the Faneuil arms, "elegantly carved and gilt" by Moses Deshon, the same who later carved the Colony seal for the Town House (see page 9), were added at the town's expense.

The first public gathering in the hall, other than a town meeting, was, singularly, to commemorate Faneuil, he having died suddenly, March 3, 1743, but a few months after the completion of the building. On this occasion the eulogist was John Lovell, master of the Latin School, who in the subsequent prerevolutionary controversies was a Loyalist, and at the Evacuation went off to Halifax. The Faneuils who succeeded Peter, his nephews, were also Loyalists, and left the country with the Evacuation.

The second Faneuil Hall, embraced in the present structure, was built by the town, and the building fund was largely obtained through a lottery authorized by the General Court. The first public meeting in this hall was on March 14, 1763, when the patriot James Otis was the orator, and by him the hall was dedicated to the "Cause of Liberty." Then followed those town meetings of the Revolutionary period, debating the question of "justifiable resistance," from which the hall derived its sobriquet of the "Cradle of American Liberty." In 1766 on

the news of the Stamp Act repeal the hall was illuminated. In 1768 one of the British regiments was quartered here for some weeks. In 1772 the Boston Committee of Correspondence, "to state the rights of the colonists" to the world, was established here, on that motion of Samuel Adams which Bancroft says "contained the whole Revolution." In 1773 the "Little Senate," composed of the committees of the several towns, began their conferences with the "ever-vigilant" Boston committee, in the selectmen's room. During the Siege the hall was transformed into a playhouse, under the patronage of a society of British officers and Tory ladies, when soldiers were the actors, and a local farce, "The Blockade of Boston," by General Burgoyne, was the chief attraction.

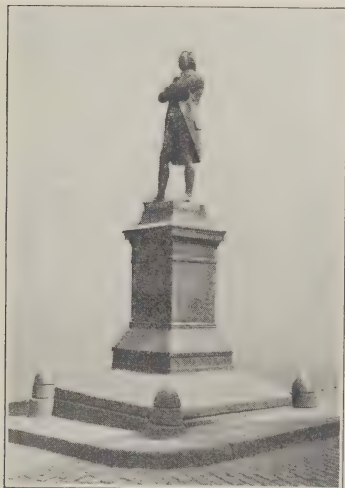
Since the Revolution the hall has been the popular meeting place of citizens on important and grave occasions, and a host of national leaders, orators, and agitators have spoken from its historic rostrum. In 1826 Webster delivered here his memorable eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, in the presence of President John Quincy Adams and an audience of exceptional character. Here in 1837 Wendell Phillips made his first antislavery speech; in 1845 Charles Sumner first publicly appeared in this cause; in 1846 the antislavery Vigilance Committee was formed at a meeting to denounce the return of a fugitive slave; in 1854 the preconcerted signal was given, at a crowded meeting to protest against the rendition of Anthony Burns, for the bold but fruitless move on the Court House (see page 20) to effect the escape of this fugitive slave. It was constantly the scene of patriotic meetings during the Civil, Spanish, and World War periods.

Faneuil Hall is protected by a provision of the city charter forbidding its sale or lease. It is never let for money, but is opened to the people upon the request of a certain number of citizens, who must agree to comply with the prescribed regulations.

Faneuil Hall occupies made land close to the head of the **Old Town Dock**. The streets around the sides and back of the building constitute *Faneuil Hall Square*. From the south side of this square opens *Corn Court*, which runs in irregular form to Merchants Row. This space was the Corn Market of Colonial times. A landmark of a later day here, which remained till 1903, was an old inn long known as **Hancock Tavern**. While not so ancient as it was assumed to be, nor occupying, as alleged, the site of the first tavern in the town, it was an interesting landmark with rich associations. It became the Hancock Tavern when John Hancock was made the first governor of the Commonwealth, and the swing sign displaying his roughly painted portrait is still preserved. At other periods it was the Brazier Inn, kept by Madam Brazier, niece of Provincial Lieutenant Governor Spencer Phipps (1733), who made a specialty of a noonday punch for its patrons. In this tavern lodged Talleyrand, when exiled from France, during his stay in Boston in 1795; also, two years later, Louis Philippe; and, in 1796, the exiled

French priest, John Cheverus, who afterward became the first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston. An annex to a modern office building occupies its site.

East of Corn Court, near the east end of Faneuil Hall, also on land reclaimed from the Town Dock, was **John Hancock's Store**, where he advertised for sale "English and India goods, also choice Newcastle Coals and Irish Butter, Cheap for Cash." West of Corn Court opens



STATUE OF SAMUEL ADAMS

Change Alley (incongruously designated as "avenue"), a quaint, narrow foot passage to State Street, one of the earliest ways established in the town. It was sometime Flagg Alley, from being laid out with flagstones. Until the erection of the great financial buildings that now largely wall it in, the alley was picturesque with bustling little shops.

A few steps north of Faneuil Hall Square, by Union Street, brings us to the ancient thoroughfare, *North Street*. Here a tablet identifies No. 16 as the site of the **Residence of William Dawes, Jr.**, who, with Paul Revere, warned the country of the intentions of the British on the night of April 18-19, 1775.

On the west side of Faneuil Hall much of the present open space was, up to 1926, covered with low, old buildings, which marked the head of the ancient Town Dock.

Previous changes had widened old **Dock Square** into modern **Adams Square**, near the middle of which stands a bronze statue of **Samuel Adams**. This is a counterpart of the statue of the Revolutionary leader in the Capitol at Washington. It portrays him as he is supposed to have appeared when before Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson and the council, in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, as chairman of the committee of the town meeting the day after the *Boston Massacre* of 1770, and at the moment that, having delivered the people's demand for the

instant removal of the British soldiers from the town, he stood with a resolute look awaiting Hutchinson's reply.

The principal architectural feature of this space (opened in 1879) is the stone **Adams Square Station** of the Subway.

Cornhill and about Scollay Square. From the west side of Adams Square we pass into Cornhill, early in its day a place of bookshops, and still occupied by several booksellers at long-established stands. It is the second Cornhill, the first having been the part of the present *Washington Street* between old Dock Square and School Street. Washington Street originally ended at Dock Square north of the present Cornhill, and its extension to Haymarket Square (1872), with the accompanying reconstruction, greatly changed this part of the town and obliterated various landmarks. The "City-1851-Scales" still linger in **Haymarket Square**. A little north of the present opening of Cornhill, lost in the Washington Street extension, was the site of the dwelling of Benjamin Edes, where, on the afternoon preceding the *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, a number of the leaders in that affair met and partook of punch from the punch bowl now possessed by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

This Cornhill dates from 1816, and was first called Cheapside, after the London fashion. Then for a while it was Market Street, being a new way to Faneuil Hall Market. From its northerly side was once an archway leading to Brattle Street and old Dock Square, which also disappeared in the extension of Washington Street. Midway, at its curve toward Scollay Square, where it ends, it is crossed by *Franklin Avenue* (another short passageway, or alley, with this ambitious title), at the Court Street end of which was Edes & Gill's printing office, the principal **rendezvous of the Tea-Party men**, in a back room of which a number of them assumed their disguise. This was on the westerly corner of the "avenue," then Dasset Alley, and Court, then Queen, Street. Earlier, on the east corner, was the printing office of Benjamin Franklin's brother James, **where the boy Franklin learned the printer's trade** as his brother's apprentice, and composed those ballads on "The Lighthouse Tragedy" and on "Teach" (or "Blackbeard"), the pirate, which he peddled about the streets with a success that "flattered" his "vanity," though they were "wretched stuff," as he confesses in his "Autobiography." Here James Franklin issued his *New England Courant*, the fourth newspaper to appear in America, which Franklin managed during the month in which his brother was imprisoned for printing an article offensive to the Assem-

bly, and himself "made bold to give our rulers some rubs in it"; and which, after James's release, inhibited from publishing, was issued for a while under Benjamin's name. A tablet marks the printing-office site.

The north end of Franklin Avenue, from Cornhill by a short flight of steps, is at *Brattle Street*, a little way above the site of **Murray's Barracks**, on the opposite side, where were quartered the Twenty-ninth, the regiment of the British force of 1768-1770 most obnoxious to the "Boston-eers," and where the fracas began that culminated in the *Boston Massacre*. The Quincy House, nearer the avenue's end, covers the site of the *first Quaker meetinghouse*, built in 1697, the first brick meetinghouse in the town. Opposite the side of the Quincy House, facing *Brattle Square*, stood, till 1871, the **Brattle Square Church**, which after the Revolution bore on its front a memento of the Siege, in the shape of a cannon ball, thrown there by an American battery at Cambridge on the night of the Evacuation. This was the meetinghouse alluded to in Holmes's "A Rhymed Lesson,"

... that, mindful of the hour
When Howe's artillery shook its half-built tower,
Wears on its bosom, as a bride might do,
The iron breastpin which the "Rebels" threw.

A model of the church as it thus appeared is in the house of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where also the cannon ball is preserved. The quoins of the structure, made of Connecticut stone, were placed inside the tower of its successor on Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, now the church of the First Baptist Society. Though new, and "the pride of the town" at the time of the Revolution, having been consecrated in 1773, it was utilized as barracks for the British soldiers; and only the fact that the removal of the pillars which embellished its interior would have endangered the structure, prevented its use during the Siege as a military riding school, like the Old South Meetinghouse (see page 54). It was the church that Hancock, Bowdoin, and Warren attended. **Warren's house**, from 1764, was close by on Hanover Street. Its site, now covered by the American House, is marked by a tablet.

Scolly Square is the large open space at the head of Cornhill. It is a central point for all kinds of traffic. Under it the lines of the Subway system converge (see the map on page 38). From it nine streets radiate in every direction. Facing the square, with Cornhill at our back and beginning on our right, the eight other streets are Brattle, Hanover, Sudbury, Cambridge, Howard, Pemberton (Square), Tremont, and Court.

The western side of Scollay Square, between Tremont and Howard streets, was, until recently, designated "Tremont Row."

Looking westward from Cornhill to the upper side of Scollay Square, we may imagine the site of **Governor John Endicott's house**, where he lived after his removal from Salem to Boston, and where, in 1661, Samuel Shattuck, bearing the order of the King releasing the imprisoned Quakers, had audience with him, — the event upon which Whittier's "The King's Missive" is founded. This house is variously placed by local authorities between Tremont and Howard streets, but the best evidence appears to point to a situation toward the Howard Street end.

About in the center of the square, or a little north of the main entrance to the Subway, is the site of **The Free Writing School**, set up in 1683-1684. This was the second school in the town, the first being on School Street, as we shall presently see. It continued in use till after the Revolution (or about 1793),

but latterly being known as the Central Reading and Writing School.

Improvements in and about Scollay Square from 1925 to 1927 have greatly extended its areas and have somewhat relieved the congestion of converging traffic. With the new alignments of streets and squares and structural work many of the well-remembered and distinguishing landmarks of this district have become obliterated, altered, or removed. The bronze statue of John Winthrop, erected in Scollay Square in 1880, on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, was removed in 1903, because of the construction of the East Boston Tunnel beneath the square, to a place beside the First Church in Marlborough Street (see page 83). The tall superstructure over the Subway entrance, which



LOOKING DOWN COURT STREET

cut off a view of traffic in Scollay Square, was replaced in 1927 by a low granite entrance.

Through the broad opening of Cambridge Street, Scollay Square at its northwest corner makes into the neighboring, and also expanded, **Bowdoin Square**. The *Revere House*, famous for its entertainment of distinguished guests during the middle of the nineteenth century, was in Bowdoin Square, corner of Bulfinch Street. The site has been selected for use by the Boston Fire Department. The charm and dignity of the domestic architecture of this neighborhood is now a memory.

Looking down *Court Street* eastward from Scollay Square, we have in near view the handsome pillared front of the **City Hall Annex**. It is connected at the rear with the City Hall, which faces School Street (see page 51).

City Hall Annex occupies the site of the **Old Court House**, which was built, in 1836, of Quincy granite, from the design of Solomon Willard, the architect of *Bunker Hill Monument*. Ponderous fluted columns, eight in all, each weighing twenty-five tons, embellished its front and also, originally, its rear. The first two were brought over the roads from Quincy by sixty-five yoke of oxen and ten horses, making a great street show. The Old Court House, torn down in 1911, was the center of scenes attending the fugitive slave cases.

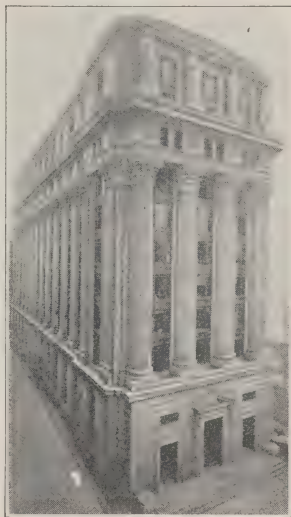
Here occurred first, in February, 1851, the rescue of Shadrach, who had been confined in the United States court room awaiting action upon a process for his rendition. Six weeks later came the Thomas Sims affair, when, to prevent the rescue of this slave, the building was guarded and surrounded with chains breast high, under which the judges and all others having business within were obliged to stoop to reach the doors. Finally, on the evening of May 26, 1854, occurred the Anthony Burns riot, with the failure of the rescue planned by a number of the antislavery "Vigilance Committee," when, in the assault made at the entrance on the west side of the building, one of the marshal's deputies was killed. It was after this affair that indictments were brought against Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and several others, for "obstructing the process of the United States." For their defense a formidable array of counsel appeared here, but the indictment was quashed.

On this same spot was the **Colonial prison**, its outer walls of stone three feet thick, with unglazed iron-barred windows, stout oaken doors covered with iron, hard cells, and gloomy passages, where were incarcerated the Quakers and, later, victims of the witchcraft delusion. Here also, after the overthrow of Andros in 1689, Ratcliffe, the rector of the first Episcopal church, which Andros so fostered (see *King's Chapel*, p. 26), was con-

fined with his leading parishioners for nine months, till sent to England by royal command. Another distinguished prisoner here, in 1699, was the piratical Captain Kidd. It was this prison that Hawthorne fancifully describes in "The Scarlet Letter." The prison was first placed here in 1642 and gave to the street the name of *Prison Lane*, which it bore through the seventeenth century. Then it became Queen Street, and Court Street after the Revolution.

At the corner of Court Street and City Hall Avenue stood *Young's Hotel*, discontinued in 1927. Its restaurant catered to the appetites, especially at midday, of three generations of Bostonians.

Lower Tremont Street and Pemberton Square. From the west side of Tremont Street, where it begins, a short way leads up the slope and is included in the appellation *Pemberton Square*. On the walls of the Suffolk Savings Bank are two tablets: one marks the site of the house of Daniel Maude, "who kept here the First Free School in 1636"; the other, placed by the members of the Yale Club of Boston, indicates the birthplace of Elihu Yale, "Governor of Madras, whose permanent memorial in his native land is the College that bears his name."



CITY HALL ANNEX

Up the short incline we see the façade of the present **Court House of Suffolk County** (built 1887-1893). This long granite structure is in the German Renaissance style of architecture. Its plan is on the system of open courtyards: four are in the area of the general block. It covers 65,300 feet of land. The feature of the interior is the great hall, broad and lofty, a flight of steps ascending to it from the front entrance, and other flights ascending from it to the rear exit on *Somerset Street*. Upon the faces of the cornices in the vestibule at the main entrance are statueque bas-reliefs of Law, Justice, Wisdom, Innocence, and Guilt. On one side of the hall is the bronze statue of **Rufus Choate**, the great lawyer of the middle of the nineteenth century.

Pemberton Square marks the second highest peak of *Beacon Hill*. This peak at first received the name of *Cotton Hill*, from the Reverend John Cotton, the early minister of the First Church, whose house was on its slope facing Tremont Street. The **Cotton estate** originally spread over this peak, extending back across Somerset Street to about the middle of Ashburton Place in the rear of the Court House.

The peak rose originally in irregular heights, the loftiest bluff being at the southerly end of Pemberton Square, or on the west side of Tremont Street about opposite the gate of King's Chapel Burying Ground. Against its slopes were early favorite places for house sites.

John Cotton's house was set up in 1633, soon after his arrival in the *Griffin*. It stood a little south of the entrance to Pemberton Square. Next above, or adjoining it, was **Sir Harry Vane's house**. This was built by the young statesman a few months after his arrival (October, 1635), he having at first been the minister's guest. It was Vane's home when he was governor of the Colony in 1636-1637. Later the Cotton house came into possession of **John Hull**, the "mint master," who made the pine-tree shillings, the first New England money. In course of time it fell to **Chief Justice Samuel Sewall** (one of the witchcraft judges at Salem in 1692), the diarist of early Boston, through his marriage with the "mint master's" daughter Hannah, whose wedding dowry, tradition tells, was her weight in the pine-tree shillings.

About midway between Pemberton Square and Beacon Street, but back from Tremont Street, was **Richard Bellingham's stone house**, in which he lived during his several terms as governor and till his death in 1672. He was dwelling here when, in 1641, he scandalized his brethren by the manner of his marriage to Penelope Pelham, his second wife, without "publishing" the marriage intention, and especially by performing the marriage ceremony himself, being a magistrate, as Winthrop relates in picturesque detail in his journal.

In the next century the grand **Faneuil mansion** and terraced gardens were here. This was the estate that Peter Faneuil inherited in 1737 and was occupying when he built Faneuil Hall. It was maintained in all its elegance by its several owners till some years after the Revolution. At that time it was confiscated, its owner being a Royalist, — *William Vassal*, uncle of the Colonel John Vassal who built the Cambridge mansion now treasured as the Longfellow house. Early in the nineteenth century it was joined to the Gardner Greene estate, the finest in the town.

The peak was finally cut down in the thirties, and Pemberton Square was then laid out through the Greene estate as a place of genteel residences in blocks, which character it sustained till the late eighteen sixties.

On Tremont Street, east side, the **Boston Museum**, a playhouse rich in traditions, was razed in 1903 to make way for the modern office building with its entrance at No. 15. For more than half a century it was a familiar landmark.

At first the museum proper, with its halls of marvelous curiosities, was the chief feature of the institution, the performances being subordinate to these attractions, and the theater being called "the lecture hall," to quiet the consciences of its patrons, who avoided an openly proclaimed playhouse. William Warren, the "prince of comedians," as Bostonians delighted in



THE BOSTON MUSEUM IN 1903

calling him, was identified with the Museum for forty years. Here, September 9, 1849, Edwin Booth made his first appearance on any stage.

From King's Chapel to Park Street Church. King's Chapel Burying Ground, adjoining the old stone church, is very nearly as ancient as the town of Boston. The exact date of its establishment is not known, but it was probably soon after the beginning of the settlement, for this record appears in Winthrop's journal: "Capt. Welden, a hopeful young gent, & an experienced soldier, dyed at Charlestowne of a consumption, and was buried at Boston wth a military funeral." And Dudley wrote that the young man was "buried as a souldier with three volleys of shott." The earliest interment of record here was that of Governor Winthrop in 1649. It is believed that his third wife, Margaret Winthrop, who followed him to New England the year after he came out and who died two years before him, was also buried here.

In the same tomb are the ashes of other distinguished Winthrops, —

the Massachusetts governor's eldest son and grandsons: John Winthrop, Jr., the governor of the Connecticut Colony, who died in 1676, and his two sons, Fitz John Winthrop, governor of the United Colonies of Connecticut (died 1707), and Wait Still Winthrop, chief justice of Massachusetts and sometime major general of the forces of the Colony (died 1717). A second Winthrop tomb contains the dust of Professor John Winthrop of Harvard College, the friend of Franklin and correspondent of John Adams (died 1779).

The first Winthrop tomb is seen not far from the middle of the ground. Beside it is the tomb of Elder Thomas Oliver of the First Church, which subsequently became the property of the church; and close to this a horizontal tablet informs that "here lyes intombed the bodyes of ye famous reverend and learned pastors of the First Church of Christ in Boston, viz: " John Cotton, aged 67 years, died 1652; John Davenport, 72 years, died 1670; John Oxenbridge, aged 66 years, died 1674; and Thomas Bridge, aged 58 years, died 1715. Close by are the modest grave-stones of Sarah, "the widow of the beloved John Cotton and excellent Richard Mather," and of Elizabeth, widow of John Davenport.

In the middle of the ground is the marble monument to Colonel Thomas Dawes, a leading Boston mechanic of his day, who died in 1809, and near it is the tomb of Governor John Leverett. A few steps distant is that of the Boston branch of the Plymouth Colony Winslow family. Here are the ashes of John Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, with those of the former's wife, who was Mary Chilton, a *Mayflower* passenger. A tablet in Spring Lane (see page 53), placed by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, marks the location of the house which they occupied from 1671. In a cluster of ancient tombs are those of Jacob Sheafe, an opulent merchant of Colony times, in which was afterward buried the Reverend Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South Church (died 1678), who married Sheafe's widow; and of Thomas Brattle (died 1683), a wealthy merchant, whose son Thomas became a benefactor of Harvard College. A tomb of especial interest in this quarter is the Benjamin Church tomb, for herein were deposited the remains of Lady Andros, the wife of Governor Andros, who died in February, 1688. Other tombs of note are those of Captain Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Major Thomas Savage, one of the commanders in King Philip's War, and William Dawes, Jr. (died 1799), whose ride to Lexington and Concord, April 18-19, 1775, was by a different route than that of Paul Revere.

Many of the old stones here have been shifted from their proper places and made to serve as edge stones along the paths. Outside the church, within the inclosure north of the portico, a noticeable memorial is in memory of the Chevalier St. Sauveur, a French naval officer who was killed in Boston in 1778 and buried here.

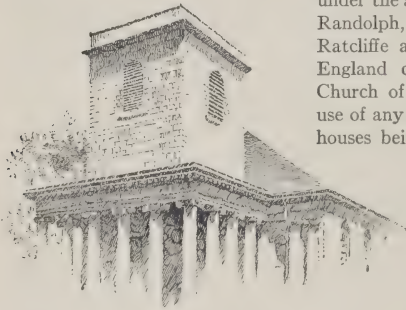
King's Chapel in part occupies the upper end of this burying ground, which extended originally to School Street, the land having been taken by Governor Andros in 1688 for the first Episcopal church, no Puritan landholder being found who would sell for such a purpose. This building dates from 1754 and is the second King's Chapel on the spot. Its aspect has been little changed, beyond the enrichment of the interior, from Province days. The low, solid edifice of dark stone, with its heavy square tower surrounded by wooden Ionic columns, stands as it appeared when it was the official church of the royal governors. The stone of which it is constructed came from Quincy (then Braintree), where it was taken from the surface, there being then no quarries. It was built so as to inclose the first chapel, in which services were held for the greater part of the time consumed in the slow work, — about five years. Peter Harrison, an Englishman who came out in 1729 in the train of Dean Berkeley to have part in the dean's projected but never established university, was the architect. His model was the familiar English church of the eighteenth century; so the visitor sees in the fashion of the interior, its rows of columns supporting the ceiling, the antique pulpit and reading desk, the mural tablets and the sculptured monuments that line the walls, a pleasant likeness to an old London church. Memorials of the first chapel are preserved in the chancel. The communion table of 1688 is still in use. Several of the mural tablets are of the Provincial period. On the organ are in their ancient places the gilt miters and crown, which were removed at the Revolution and deposited in a place of safety. Among the tablets on the northern wall is one to the memory of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

At the Evacuation the venerable rector, Mr. Caner, fled with the Loyalists of his parish, taking off with him to Halifax the church registers, plate, and vestments, but most of these were in later years restored.

The last Loyalist service before the Evacuation was on the preceding Sunday. In less than a month after the Evacuation the chapel was reopened for the obsequies of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and on that occasion the orator, Perez Morton, advocated independence. For more than two years thereafter the chapel was closed. Then it was opened to the Old South congregation, and it was used by the latter for nearly five years, when their

meetinghouse was restored. In 1782 the remnant of the society renewed their services with the Reverend James Freeman as "reader." In 1787 Mr. Freeman was ordained as rector, and at that time this first Episcopal church in New England became the first Unitarian church in America. A bust of Mr. Freeman is among the mural monuments.

The original King's Chapel of 1688 was a small wooden structure, built at a cost of £284 16 s, contributed by persons throughout the Colony, with subscriptions from Andros and other English officers. For more than two years before its erection the Episcopal congregation had joint occupancy of the Old South Meetinghouse with its proper owners, by order of Governor Andros, against their earnest and constant protest. The church organization was formed in 1686,



KING'S CHAPEL

under the aggressive leadership of Edward Randolph, with the Reverend Robert Ratcliffe as rector, who had come from England commissioned to establish the Church of England in the Colony. The use of any of the Congregational meeting-houses being denied them, the projectors

of the church founded it in the "library room" of the Town House. This was their place of meeting till Andros ordered the Old South opened to them. When Andros was overthrown, the rector and his leading parishioners were imprisoned till their return to

England (see page 20). The remnant of the congregation resumed services in the chapel, which was finished a few months after Andros's departure.

In 1710 the chapel was enlarged to twice its size. Then the exterior was embellished with a tower surmounted by a tall mast halfway up which was a large gilt crown and at the top a weathercock. Within the enlarged chapel the governor's pew, raised on a dais higher by two steps than the others, hung with crimson curtains and surmounted by the royal crown, was opposite the pulpit, which itself stood on the north side at about the center. Near the governor's pew was another reserved for officers of the British army and navy. Displayed along the walls and suspended from the pillars were the escutcheons and coats of arms of the King, Sir Edmund Andros, Governors Dudley, Shute, Burnet, Belcher, and Shirley, and other persons of distinction. At the east end was "the altar piece, whereon was the Glory painted, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and some texts of Scripture." The communion plate was a royal gift.

The south wall of King's Chapel is on School Street. Opposite School Street (west side of Tremont Street) Beacon Street, which is practically a continuation of School Street, begins. The Parker House, rebuilt in 1927,

occupies the School Street corner opposite King's Chapel. Some of the historic associations of this site, dating from 1630, are recorded on the bronze tablet at the School Street entrance of the hotel.

Less than a block beyond King's Chapel, on the opposite side of Tremont Street, is the Granary Burying Ground, established only about thirty years after the Chapel Burying Ground (in 1660), being of great historic interest because of the numerous memorials.

On the short walk between the two burying grounds we pass Bosworth Street, a courtlike opening, ending with stone steps which lead down to Province Street, an ancient crossway, now greatly widened.

The **Tremont Temple**, beyond the Parker House, is the building of the Union Temple (Baptist) Church, founded in 1839, a free church from its beginning. It is the fourth temple on this site, each of the previous ones having been destroyed by fire. The first one was a theater remodeled in 1843. The playhouse was the Tremont Theater, first opened in 1835, one of the most interesting of its class and time.

It was here that Charlotte Cushman made her début, in April, 1835; that Fanny Kemble first appeared before a Boston audience; that operas were first produced in Boston.

In the large public hall of the second Tremont Temple Charles Dickens gave his readings during his last visit to America, in 1868.

The large Tremont Building opposite occupies the site of the Tremont House, a famous inn through its career of more than sixty years from 1829, of which Dickens wrote, "it has more galleries, colonnades, piazzas, and passages than I can remember, or the reader would believe." Preceding the inn, fine mansion houses with gardens were here, one of them being the estate of *Thomas Handasyd Perkins*, a genuine "solid man of Boston," a benefactor of the Boston Athenæum and of other Boston institutions.

On the gates of the **Granary Burying Ground**, set in their high, impressive, stone frame, are tablets inscribed with the names of many of the notables buried here. They include governors of various periods, — Richard Bellingham, William Dummer, James Bowdoin, Increase Sumner, James Sullivan, and Christopher Gore; signers of the Declaration of Independence, — John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine; ministers, — John Baily (of the First Church), Samuel Willard (of the Old South Church), Jeremy Belknap (founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society), and John Lathrop (of the Second

Church); Chief Justice Samuel Sewall; Peter Faneuil; Paul Revere; Josiah Franklin and wife, parents of Benjamin Franklin; Thomas Cushing, lieutenant governor, 1780-1788; John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, and father of Wendell Phillips; and the victims of the Boston Massacre of 1770.



Besides these, others of like distinction are entombed here, among them James Otis; the Reverend Thomas Prince, the learned annalist; the Reverend Pierre Daillé, minister of the French church formed by the Huguenots who came to Boston after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; Edward Rawson, secretary of the Colony; Josiah Willard, secretary of the Province; and John Hull, the "mint master" of 1652. General Joseph Warren's tomb was here (the Minot tomb, adjoining that of Hancock) from after the obsequies in King's Chapel in 1776 till 1825. Then his remains were removed to the Warren tomb under St. Paul's Church. In 1855 they were again removed, being finally deposited in the family vault in Forest Hills Cemetery, West Roxbury District. Wendell Phillips (died 1884) was also temporarily buried here, beside the tomb of his father, at the right of the entrance gate. After the death of his widow, two years later, his remains were removed to Milton and placed by her side.

The most conspicuous monuments here, all in view from the sidewalk, are the boulders marking the tombs of Samuel Adams and James Otis, the former near the fence, north of the entrance gate, the latter, also near the fence, south of the gate; the John Hancock monument, in the southwestern corner; and the



GRANARY BURYING GROUND

The most conspicuous monuments here, all in view from the sidewalk, are the boulders marking the tombs of Samuel Adams and James Otis, the former near the fence, north of the entrance gate, the latter, also near the fence, south of the gate; the John Hancock monument, in the southwestern corner; and the

monument to Benjamin Franklin's parents, in the middle of the yard. The inscriptions on the Adams and Otis boulders give these records:



Here lies buried
 Samuel Adams
 Signer of the Declaration of Independence
 Governor of this Commonwealth
 A leader of men and an ardent patriot
 Born 1722 Died 1803

Here lies buried
 James Otis
 Orator and Patriot of the Revolution
 Famous for his argument
 against Writs of Assistance
 Born 1725 Died 1783

Adams's grave is in the Checkley tomb, which adjoins the sidewalk; Otis's is in the Cunningham tomb, bearing now the name of George Longley. The boulders were placed by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1898.

The Hancock monument is a stone shaft, erected in 1895 close by the Hancock tomb, set against the wall of one of the buildings which back on the yard. It is simply inscribed:

Obsta Principiis
 This memorial erected
 A.D. MDCCCXCV. By the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to mark the grave of
 John Hancock.

Near by the Hancock tomb is a dilapidated slate slab with the inscription, "Frank, servant of John Hancock Esq'r, lies interred here, who died 23d Jan'ry 1771, ætat 38."

The epitaph on the Franklin monument was composed by Franklin and first appeared on a marble stone which he caused to be placed here.



HANCOCK MONUMENT

The granite obelisk was provided by a number of citizens in 1827, when the stone had become decayed, and the inscription was reproduced on the bronze tablet set in its face :



Josiah Franklin
and
Abiah his wife,
lie here interred.
They lived lovingly together in wedlock
fifty-five years.
Without any estate, or any gainful employment,
By constant labor and industry,
with God's blessing,
They maintained a large family
comfortably
and brought up thirteen children
and seven grandchildren
reputably.
From this instance, reader,
Be encouraged to diligence in thy calling
And distrust not Providence.
He was a pious and prudent man ;
She, a discreet and virtuous woman.
Their youngest son,
In filial regard to their memory
Places this stone
J. F. born 1655, died 1744, Ætat 89.
A. F. born 1667, died 1752, — 85.

A stone recording the burial of the five victims of the Boston Massacre, and of the boy Snider, "innocent first victim," is back of the sidewalk fence south of the Tremont Building. Snider, twelve years old, was accidentally killed by a Royalist whom the crowd were deriding a few days previous to the massacre (see page 61).

The grave of Benjamin Woodbridge, the young victim of the duel on the Common in 1728, is midway between the gate and Park Street Church, near the fence. The inscription on the upright stone informs us that he was "a son of the Honourable Dudley Woodbridge Esq'r," and "dec'd July ye 3d. in ye 20th year of his age" (see page 8).

Many seek here the stone marking the grave of Mary Goose, believing that this seventeenth-century matron was the original "Mother Goose." Some antiquarians contend that this is a myth and that "Mother Goose" as a name did not originate in Boston.

In this yard, as in King's Chapel Burying Ground, many of the old stones were years ago ruthlessly shifted from the graves to which they belonged, which caused the remark of Dr. Holmes that "Epitaphs were never famous for truth, but the old reproach of '*Here lies*' never had such a wholesale illustration as in these outraged burial places, where the stone does lie above and the bones do not lie beneath."



GRAVE STONE OF MARY GOOSE

Park Street Church, with its graceful spire, picturesquely finishing the corner of Tremont and Park streets, dates from 1809. It is the best example remaining in the city of the early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture. It was designed by an English architect, Peter Banner, but the Ionic and Corinthian capitals of the steeple were the work of the Bostonian, Solomon Willard.

It was the first Trinitarian church established after the invasion of Unitarianism in the Puritan churches, and the fervor with which the unadulterated orthodox doctrine was preached by its earlier ministers made its pulpit famous, and led the unrighteous to bestow upon the point which it faces the title of "Brimstone Corner." Its history is notable. It is marked as the place in which "America" was first publicly sung. The hymn was written by the Reverend Samuel F. Smith to fit some music for Dr. Lowell Mason, music master of Boston, and was given for the first time at a celebration for young people on July 4, 1832. Here on a preceding 4th of July (1829), William Lloyd Garrison, then not yet twenty-four years old, gave his first public address in Boston against slavery. In 1849 Charles Sumner gave his great address on "The War System of Nations," at the annual convention of the American Peace Society, which



PARK STREET CHURCH

that year began to hold its sessions here. This remained the Peace Society's regular place of meeting for a long period. The patriotic sermons of the Civil War preached here by Dr. A. L. Stone (minister of the church from 1849 to 1866) have been called "a part of Boston history."

This church occupies the site of the town granary, a grain house (first set up on the Common, opposite, in 1737) from which grain was sold to the needy by the town's agents. It was from its proximity to the granary that the old burying ground got its name.

Looking up *Hamilton Place*, opposite Park Street Church, we see the side of a theater. This is a part of the **Old Music Hall** of pleas-



BEACON STREET MALL

ant memories. It was erected in 1852, projected chiefly by the *Harvard Musical Association*, then the representative of classical orchestral music in Boston. Nearly thirty years later (1881) the *Boston Symphony Orchestra* began its career here, under

the generous patronage of Henry L. Higginson. Once the hall had in its "great organ" one of the largest and finest instruments in the world, but this was permitted to be sold and removed at a time when the hall was undergoing alterations. For some years, during the latter part of his life, Music Hall was *Theodore Parker's pulpit*; and at a later period that of *W. H. H. Murray*, after he had been a pastor of Park Street Church.

Boston Common and its surroundings. Situated in the heart of the city, its exterior boundary one mile and one eighth, the Common is unique among municipal public grounds. The busy streets surrounding it are Tremont, Park, Beacon, and Charles. Its existence and preservation are due to the wise forethought of the first settlers of the town.

Its integrity rests primarily on a town order passed in 1640, reserving it as open ground, or common field. This was strengthened by a clause in the city charter forbidding its sale or lease. Subsequent acts prohibit the laying out of any highway or street railway upon or through it, or the taking of any part of it for widening or altering any street, without the consent of the citizens.

It dates actually from 1634, four years after the settlement of the town, when it was laid out as "a place for a traying field" and for "the feeding of cattell." A training field in part it has remained to the present day, and cattle did not cease to graze on it till the thirties of the nineteenth century. Originally it was larger than it is now, extending to the Tremont Building on Tremont and Beacon streets in one direction, and across Tremont Street to West and Mason streets in another. The taking from the north end for the Granary Burying Ground in 1660 was its earliest curtailment. On the west side, where is now Charles Street, it at first met the Back Bay, the waters of which came up to this line. Its present extent is $48\frac{2}{5}$ acres, exclusive of the old burying ground on part of its south, or Boylston Street, side. Its surface has been much made over, but without obliterating altogether its old-time contour. The broad tree-lined malls which traverse it display the taste and large-mindedness of the later town and earlier city fathers. Many majestic elms which once embellished the place have been destroyed by time and changes. The building of the Subway beneath the Tremont Street mall removed the oldest row and some of the finest of them; but there yet remain numerous stalwart specimens, with other varieties of trees, shading and beautifying the several paths. Gray squirrels, surprisingly tame, have nests in their branches and are constantly burying their superfluity of nuts in the turf. Flocks of pigeons, equally unafraid, are ready to feed from the hands of onlookers about the Subway entrances.

Of the many monuments here the **Army and Navy Monument**, the granite Doric column of which reaches above the trees, is most conspicuous. This occupies the highest elevation in the inclosure, the point where the British artillery were stationed during the Siege. It is the work of Martin Milmore, and was erected in 1877. The statues on the projecting pedestals of the plinth represent the Soldier, the Sailor, the Muse of History, and Peace. The bas-reliefs between them depict The Departure of the Regiment, The Sanitary Commission, The Achievements of the Navy, and The Return from the War and Surrender of the Battle Flags to the Governor. The figures on these bas-reliefs are mostly portraits of soldiers or citizens prominent in the Civil War period. The sculptured figures at the base of the shaft typify the North, South, East, and West. The crowning statue represents the "Genius of America." The monument bears this inscription, written by President Eliot of Harvard University: *To the men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery and maintained the*

Constitution, the grateful city has built this monument that their example may speak to coming generations. Souvenirs of the World War, including equipment taken by the 26th, the "Yankee," Division, A.E.F., are parked about the tall monument.

At the foot of this hill, on the east side, stood the "**Great Elm**" till its fall in a windstorm in 1876, supposed to have been old when the town

was settled, and a scene of executions in early Colony days, — perhaps that of Anne Hibbens for "witchcraft" in 1656. An iron tablet marks the spot. Not far from the "Great Elm" tradition says the Quakers were executed; but the learned antiquary, M. J. Canavan, fixes their gallows at the south end. Beneath its branches is supposed to have taken place the fatal duel in which young Woodbridge was slain (see page 8).



ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT

Near by lies the historic "**Frog Pond**," so called, as the town wits have it, because it was never known to harbor a frog. The real frog pond was the Horse or Cow Pond, a shallow pool where the cows slaked their thirst or cooled their legs, which lay in the lowlands about the present band stand. The present pond is the survivor of three marshy bogs originally within the Common. It was the scene of the formal introduction of the public water system in 1848. Now, on hot summer days, children splash about in the pond with keen enjoyment.

West of the Frog Pond lies the **Parade Ground**, which represents, in small compass, the original training field of the Colonial trainbands. It has been the chief mustering place in war times from Provincial to modern days. A tablet recording the site of Fox Hill, fortified by the British, is by the central entrance to the Common on the west, the Charles Street side. In 1775 the force for Bunker Hill was arrayed here before crossing the river to Charlestown. In the preceding April a detachment that moved on Lexington and Concord started from near it, taking boats on the bay. Now it is the place where the Ancient and

Honorable Artillery Company with great gravity go through their annual time-honored evolutions and the boys of the school regiments have their clever May training. Here the Oneida Foot Ball Club, the first club organized to play football in the United States, met all comers, 1862-1865. A monument, placed in 1925, near the Beacon Street Mall records that their goal was never crossed. Outdoor games are now being diverted to the **playstead**, the large space south of the grassed parade ground.

The old **Central Burying Ground** (established 1756) was not originally a part of the Common, but was included within its limits in 1839, when the Boylston Street Mall (now the broad sidewalk on the street) was laid out. Among its graves is that of Gilbert Stuart, the painter. In the green at the junction of the Boylston Street walk and the Lafayette Mall was for many years the **Deer Park**, inclosed by a high wire fence, where contented families of deer grazed. It was first established in 1863 and flourished for nearly two decades. In Provincial days the town gun house was here.



THE FROG POND IN SUMMER

The classic stone **band stand**, resembling a Grecian fane, in the field west of the mall leading toward Park Square, commemorates the late George F. Parkman, an esteemed citizen, by whose wise benefactions the Common and other public parks of the city have greatly benefited.

The mound at the southwest of the music field, higher once than now, was the **Smokers' Circle** of old, to which smokers were obliged to resort when tobacco smoking was not permitted elsewhere on the Common and was also forbidden on the streets. In those early days, smokers on the streets on Sundays and even on week days were arrested and fined, and this smokers' retreat on the Common remained as late as 1851.

The granite shaft with its bronze figure of "Revolution," which stands in the green facing Lafayette Mall on the Tremont Street side, commemorates the Boston Massacre of 1770, and is popularly called the **Crispus Attucks Monument**. It is by Robert Kraus, and was erected by

the state in 1888. The bas-relief on the base reproduces a crude contemporary picture of the scene published in London, together with the "Short Narrative" authorized by the town. The inscriptions are these words of John Adams and Webster:

On that night the foundation of American
Independence was laid. JOHN ADAMS.

From that moment we may date the sever-
ance of the British Empire. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The names of the victims are inscribed on the shaft.

At the busy junction of Boylston and Tremont streets we can look south to Washington Street, where, opposite the opening of Boylston Street, is a Revolutionary landmark, — the site of the **Liberty Tree**, the rallying place of the Sons of Liberty in the prerevolutionary period, where the effigies were hung in the Stamp Act excitement. The business building that now covers the spot displays on its front an old tablet with a representation of a tree, and beneath it these lines:

Sons of Liberty, 1766
Independence of their country, 1776.

Liberty Tree Tavern was adjacent. Here the Liberty men refreshed themselves after their meetings at the tree. At a later date Lafayette Hotel was erected to mark the historical spot in season for the great **welcome to Lafayette** on the Frenchman's memorable last visit to the country in 1824. It was in commemoration of this visit that much later — three quarters of a century afterwards — **Lafayette Mall** was named.

The selection is based on a pretty incident of that visit. On the reception day the school children were lined up along Tremont Street Mall, and as Lafayette was passing in the procession they cast bouquets in his path. A tablet relating to this welcome to Lafayette has been placed midway along the Mall.

A little north of the corner of Boylston and Washington streets stood the **Lamb Tavern**, a stagecoach starting place of the eighteenth century. Later the **Adams House**, closed in 1927, occupied the site. Calvin Coolidge, while in Boston as governor of Massachusetts, lived at the **Adams House**.

Midway up Boylston Street between Washington and Tremont streets is the building of the **Young Men's Christian Union**. On the Tremont Street corner facing the Lafayette Mall is the white granite **Masonic Temple** (the second on this site, built in 1898-1899), head-

quarters of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. On the southwest corner of Tremont and Boylston streets (see the tablet on the Hotel Tournaine, Tremont Street side) stood the mansion house of President John Quincy Adams and the birthplace of Charles Francis Adams, Sr.

The promenade of Lafayette Mall is the finishing feature of the Subway work on this side of the Common. It extends over the **Subway** between Park and Boylston streets, and at Boylston Street joins a narrower walk which follows the Subway course on that side to Charles Street.

Being in the heart of things, Lafayette Mall is an animated thoroughfare. Close by is the principal **theater quarter**.

Of recent memory is the line of temporary wooden structures along the Lafayette Mall which housed various World War activities.

Occupying the streets east of the mall is the heart of the **retail shopping quarter**. Below the Temple Place corner is the **Cathedral Church of St. Paul**. This was the fourth Episcopal church in Boston, dating from 1820. The Grecian-like temple is of gray granite, with hexastyle porticoes of Potomac

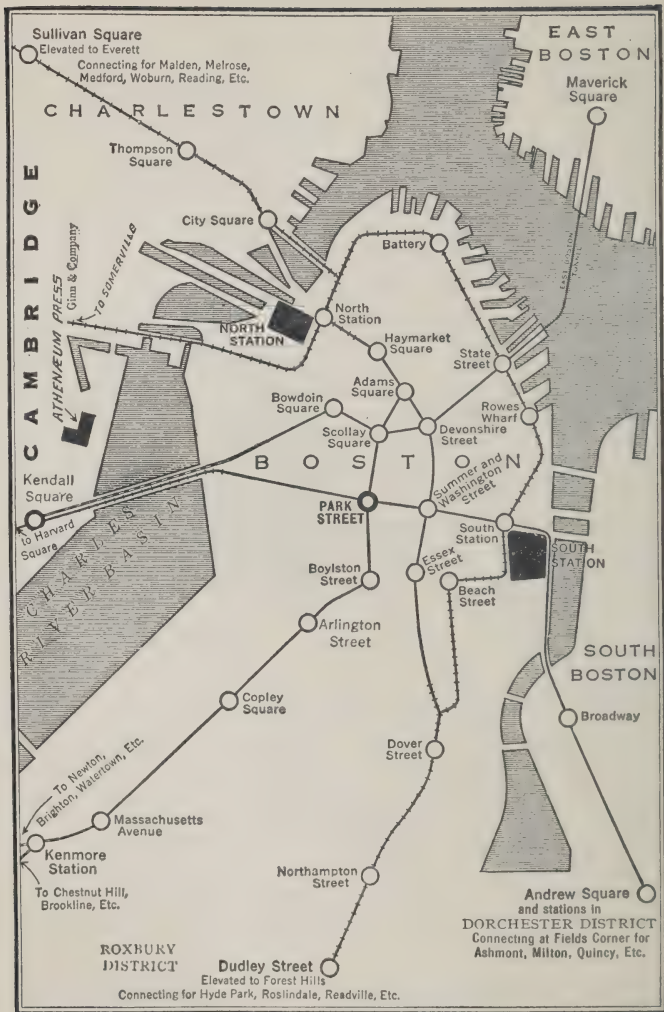
sandstone. The pediment is bare, the original design of a bas-relief of Paul preaching at Athens never having been carried out.

Short Winter Street runs from Tremont Street to Washington Street, where Summer Street continues to the South Station. Off Winter Street, corner of Winter Place, a tablet shows the site of the **house of Samuel Adams**, 1784-1802. On a business building, corner of Winter and Washington streets, the first aviation beacon in New England was dedicated, October 30, 1926, an event which a tablet records.

The Park Street entrance and exit stations of the Subway are clustered near the corner of Park and Tremont streets. The first Boston Subway was authorized by the Legislatures of 1893 and 1894. It was begun at the Public Garden on March 28, 1895, and opened at Park Street for public travel on September 1, 1897. Park Street is the most central point in the rapid-transit service of the city. The elevated, surface, subway, and tunnel systems have connections here, as is shown on



MILK STREET STATION, WASHINGTON
STREET TUNNEL



MAP SHOWING THE ELEVATED, SUBWAY, AND TUNNEL SYSTEMS

the map on opposite page. Now, after many consolidations, the Boston Elevated Railway Company controls this entire service. It is quite the usual thing in Boston to descend into a subway to take a car that will soon emerge and mount an elevated structure; and as frequently, after using an elevated station as a point of departure, a passenger may alight at a station in one of the tunnels. Likewise, with equal frequency, surface cars may descend to subways and tunnels or ascend to elevated structures. Motor busses are supplanting surface cars on some routes.

The **Brewer Fountain**, for a long time a conspicuous object on the Common, is now just back of the Subway entrances. It is a copy in bronze of a fountain designed by the French artist Liénard, which was awarded a gold medal at the World's Fair in 1855. At the easterly corner of the Common, opposite Park Street Church, is an interesting tablet relating to the *purchase of Boston Common from William Blackstone* (or Blaxton), who was Boston's first English settler.



ROBERT GOULD SHAW MEMORIAL

Near the head of Park Street, opposite the State House, is the **Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Memorial**, facing Beacon Street, between two majestic elms, the most imposing piece of outdoor sculpture in the city. Colonel Shaw was the commander of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, composed of colored troops, in the Civil War, and was killed at the head of his command while leading the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; the monument commemorates the colored soldiers in that event as well as their leader. It consists of a statue of Colonel Shaw mounted, with his men pressing close beside him, in high relief upon a large bronze tablet. The sculptor was Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and the architect of the elaborate stone frame was Charles F. McKim. The inscriptions are unusually extensive and interesting, including verses of James Russell Lowell and Ralph Waldo Emerson, and a memorial by Charles W. Eliot.

The monument was erected and dedicated in 1897. Its cost was met from a fund raised by voluntary subscriptions. Inscriptions on the steps leading up from the Common on each side of the Shaw Monument read, "Liberty Mall, dedicated October 27, 1917, to our Soldiers and Sailors in the Great War." The Mall so named descends toward Tremont Street.

On the opposite side of Beacon Street, below the marble west wing of the State House, is the site of a long-cherished landmark that should have been preserved: the **mansion house of Hancock**. It is marked by a modest bronze tablet set in the iron fence in front of the State House grounds: *Here stood the residence of John Hancock, a prominent and patriotic Merchant of Boston, the first Signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and First Governor of Massachusetts, under the State Constitution.*

At the time of its demolition the mansion, besides being of exceptional historic value, was a rare type of our provincial domestic architecture and was well fitted by situation and character for preservation as the official dwelling of the governors of the Commonwealth, as was proposed some years before. The main structure was then nearly as in Governor Hancock's day, when it was called the "seat of his Excellency the Governor," and it contained much of the furnishings and appointments of his time, with the family portraits by Copley and Smibert. A measure for its purchase by the state for the governor's house was reported to the Legislature in 1859 by an influential committee; but the project failed. At length, in February, 1863, the land which it occupied was sold. For a while thereafter it served as a museum of historical relics, and then, a scheme for its removal and reërection elsewhere failing, it was pulled down. Souvenirs of it were eagerly sought as it fell and continue to be cherished. The knocker on the front door was given to Dr. Holmes, who placed it on the door of the "old gambrel-roofed house" in Cambridge, where it remained till that also was demolished. The purchasers of the land, J. M. Beebe and Gardner Brewer, two leading Boston merchants, erected a stately double house for their occupancy. The publishers, **Ginn and Company**, became established here in 1901, when the old residences which had been converted for their use in Tremont Place, and which they had occupied since 1875, were torn down to make way for a large office building (see page 50). For fifteen years the business offices of Ginn and Company fully occupied the spacious interior of one of the former residences (No. 29) which stood on the site of the Hancock Mansion. In 1916 the marble extension of the Bulfinch Front of the State House to the west, and the taking of the

surrounding grounds, necessitated the elimination of Hancock Avenue (a footway connecting Beacon and Mt. Vernon streets) and the removal of several of the houses, including No. 29, on Beacon Street. Since leaving this site Ginn and Company have had offices at 15 Ashburton Place, in the Ford Building (see page 50).

The old mansion was of Quincy granite obtained from the surface, as in the case of King's Chapel, squared and well hammered. The principal features of the façade were the broad front door at the head of a flight of stone steps, garished with pillars and an ornamental door head; and the ornamented central window over it. The high gambrel roof with dormer windows showed a carved balcony railing inclosing its upper portion. Until the widening of Beacon Street the house stood well back from the street on ground elevated above it. The approach was then through a "neat garden bordered with small trees" and shrubbery.

Behind the mansion the gardens extended up the side of the then existing peak of Beacon Hill where the State House Annex stands. The mansion with the estate came to John Hancock in 1777, upon the death of Lydia Hancock, widow of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who built the house. The estate then included the territory occupied by the State House, and extended along Beacon Street to Joy Street. During the Seige Lord Percy occupied the mansion for some time.



The
John Hancock House 1737-1863

Next the State House grounds to the west, No. 25 Beacon Street, is the new (1927) building of the American Unitarian Association. The previous building of this denomination was at the corner of Beacon and Bowdoin streets. This was razed (1926) to make room for the Hotel Bellevue Extension. No. 33 Beacon Street (a tablet is on the front) was the residence of Boston's great benefactor, George F. Parkman (see page 35), and is now used by the City of Boston Park Department.

On the opposite side of Beacon Street are the **Guild Steps**, — "Built to commemorate a life of service to Commonwealth and Nation." This memorial to Curtis Guild, late governor of the state, faces Joy Street and leads to the head of **Holmes's "Long Path"** (the mall running southward across the Common's length to Boylston Street, — the scene of the crisis in the "Autocrat's" courtship of the schoolmistress). The Young Women's Christian Association occupies No. 37½ Beacon Street.

Looking westward, at the lower corner of Walnut Street, the next opening below Joy Street, we see the house in which **Wendell Phillips** was born. Lower down, No. 40, is the **Women's City Club**. As a tablet records, the **Somerset Club**, Nos. 42, 43, is close to the site of the house in which **John Singleton Copley** lived when he was painting his remarkable Boston portraits. Still farther down Beacon Street, the **Women's**

Republican Club of Massachusetts occupies No. 46. At the next side opening, Spruce Street, a tablet on No. 50 relates to the site of the homestead lot of the first European settler, William Blaxton, which is sometimes spelled Blackstone.

From the State House to the Old South. The front of the State House, with its terraced lawn, occupies the cow pasture of the Hancock estate. This is the historic "**Bulfinch Front**," designed by Charles Bulfinch and



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STATE HOUSE

erected in 1795-1797. It alone constituted the Massachusetts State House for more than half a century. The old red brick of the Bulfinch Front has long been concealed by coats of paint, the removal of which is from time to time considered. A new part, extending back upon Mt. Vernon Street, was added (1853-1856), called the "Bryant Addition," from the name of its principal architect. The "**State House Extension**" (erected 1889-1895) (Charles E. Brigham, architect) was built back from the Bulfinch Front, with the archway over Mt. Vernon Street, and ending at Derne Street. By 1912 additional office space was needed. A scheme was matured by R. D. Andrews, R. C. Sturgis, and

W. Chapman which not only secured the space but had as its æsthetic purpose the restoration of the principal façade to Beacon Street. This had been lost by the vast "State House Extension" to the north. By the addition of the two marble wings the supremacy of the Bulfinch structure was asserted in the general design. Standing on the highest point of land in the city proper, the yellow dome of the Bulfinch Front (the "**Gilded Dome**" since 1874, when gold leaf was first applied to it) is a familiar landmark.

Till 1811 the main **peak of Beacon Hill** rose directly behind the Bulfinch Front, a grassy, cone-shaped mound about as high as the dome. On its broad, flat summit the **Beacon** was set up as early as 1634, from which the name of the entire hill came, it having earlier been called Centry Hill, from a lookout established here.

The Beacon was to warn the country on occasions of danger. It consisted of an iron skillet filled with combustibles for firing, suspended from an iron crane at the top of a high mast, with treenails in it for its ascent. This and its successors stood for more than a century and a half, but it never seems to have been fired for alarm. During the Siege the British pulled the Beacon down and erected a fort in its stead. It was reërected after the Evacuation and stood till 1789, when it was blown down in a gale.

After the Revolution the **first Independence Monument** in the country was set up on this slightly peak (1790-1791), — a plain Doric column of brick covered with stucco. Its reproduction in stone we shall presently see in the State House Park on the east side of the long building. When the peak was cut down in 1811-1823, its earth was principally used to fill the North Cove, which became the Mill Pond, now in small part covered by Haymarket Square.

The main approach to the State House, up the long sweep of broad stone steps from Beacon Street, leads to the spacious porch from which opens Doric Hall, the main hall of the Bulfinch Front. The bronze **statues** on the terrace lawn are: on the right as we ascend, **Daniel Webster**, by Hiram Powers, erected in 1859 by the Webster Memorial Committee; on the left, **Horace Mann**, by Emma Stebbins, erected in 1865, a gift from school children and teachers of the state, who gave the fund for its execution in recognition of Horace Mann's service in developing the system of popular education in Massachusetts.

In **Doric Hall** we see the **statue of Washington** in marble, by Sir Francis Chantrey, given to the state in 1827 by the Washington Monument

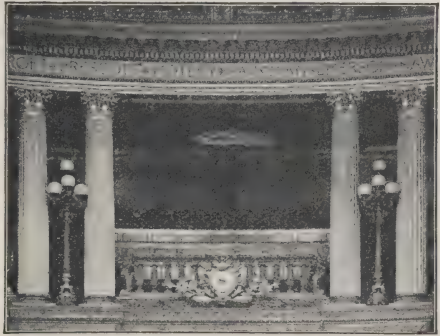
Association; and the marble **statue of John A. Andrew**, the "war governor," by Thomas Ball, erected in 1871, the cost being met from a surplus of \$10,000 remaining from the fund subscribed for the statue of Edward Everett in Edward Everett Square. Set in a side wall near these statues are two **memorials of the Washington family**, — facsimiles of the tombstones of the ancestors of Washington, from the parish church of Brington, Northamptonshire, England, given to the state by Charles Sumner in 1861, to whom they had been presented by Earl Spencer. Against the walls on either side of the Washington statue are **tablets**, one to the memory of Charles Bulfinch, and another commemorating the "preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House." Here also are portraits of governors of Massachusetts. Four **brass cannon** are placed against the wall; two of them consecrate the names of Major John Buttrick and Captain Isaac Davis, heroes of the fight at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775; and two are cannon captured in the War of 1812. Other memorials are easily identified.

From Doric Hall we enter the passageway leading into the "Senate Staircase Hall" and from the latter we pass into "Memorial Hall," the crowning feature of this floor. In the passageway is a bronze statue of Major General William F. Bartlett, by Daniel C. French.

The **Senate Staircase Hall** is an effective piece of marble work. The paintings on the north wall represent "Paul Revere's Ride," "James Otis Making his Famous Argument Against the Writs of Assistance in the Old Town House in Boston, in February, 1761," and "The Boston Tea Party," all by Robert Reid. The Memorial to the Army Nurses, 1861-1865, arrests attention. By the staircase landings are two tablets associated with the World War. One is in memory of Lieutenant Norman Prince, "Founder of the Lafayette Escadrille — French Army, 1914"; the other is a tribute to the service of Henry Bradford Endicott, State and Federal Food Administrator, and Executive of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety from February 10, 1917, to November 21, 1918. The balcony formed by the third-floor corridor is surmounted by twelve Ionic columns. Its windows at the south are emblematic of Manufactures, Commerce, Education, Fisheries, and Agriculture. Upon the pillars of the entrance to Memorial Hall are bronze reliefs of Major General Thomas G. Stevenson (by Bela L. Pratt) and Rear Admiral John A. Winslow (by William Couper). Portrait busts of former governors and other men prominent in the affairs of the state are variously placed in the approaches to Memorial Hall.

The marble **Memorial Hall**, in circular form, rises to a dome with bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, the crest of the Commonwealth appearing above, in cathedral glass, surrounded by the seals of the other twelve original states. The gallery is supported by sixteen pillars of Siena marble. The eight niches with glass fronts contain the **battle flags** carried by Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War. The large paintings on the walls are: north wall, "The Pilgrims on the *Mayflower*"; south wall, "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians," — both by Henry Oliver Walker; west wall, "Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775"; east wall, "The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, December 22, 1865," — both by Edward Simmons.

Beyond Memorial Hall the main staircase leads to the floor upon which is **Representatives Hall**. This chamber is finished in white mahogany, with paneled walls. The coved ceiling is embellished with frescoes by Frank



REPRESENTATIVES HALL — THE HISTORIC CODFISH

Hill Smith. The **historic codfish** is suspended opposite the Speaker's desk, between the central columns (see page 9). Outside, in the corridor, is a tablet to commemorate the service of Massachusetts chaplains who died in the World War. In the lobby the statue of Governor Roger Wolcott (placed 1907) is by Daniel C. French. On the east side is a **mural painting** by Richard Andrew, depicting General Passaga, commander of the French 32d Corps, decorating (April 28, 1918) the colors of the 104th Infantry, 26th Division, A. E. F., with the *croix de guerre* with palm. This, the first foreign decoration ever given to a United States regiment, was in recognition of the first real engagement of the 104th against the enemy in Bois Brulé, Toul sector, France, on April 10, 12, and 13, 1918. On the same side are the rooms of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in which are precious documents incased in asbestos boxes, — the Colony Charter of 1628, the Province Charter of

1692, the Explanatory Charter of George II, and the original Constitution of the Commonwealth, with an attested copy made in 1894, the original having become in part illegible. In the **archives**, belonging to this department on the fourth floor, are, with much other valuable historical material, the military records of the Narragansett War and of the French and Indian Wars, the muster and pay rolls of the Revolution, the original depositions and examinations of persons accused of witchcraft, and manuscript papers of the Revolution.

In the **State Library**, at the north end of the building, is to be seen in a glass-covered case the famous *Bradford Manuscript*, the "History of Plimoth Plantation" by Governor William Bradford, popularly but erroneously called the *Log of the Mayflower*. This is the volume which, after various adventures, found lodgment in the Library of the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham, and was returned to the Commonwealth by the Bishop of London in 1897. The State Library contains about 450,000 volumes.

The Executive Department and the quarters of the Senate are in the Bulfinch Front. The Council Chamber, fashioned in the Corinthian order, has the old ornamentations designed by Bulfinch. In the **Governor's Rooms** are several portraits of note. In the Senate Chamber, occupying niches, are busts of Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Lincoln, and distinguished Massachusetts men. Suspended from the south wall are two muskets. One of them was captured at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, the first firearm taken from the enemy in the war for Independence. The other is a fowling piece used in the same engagement by Captain John Parker, the commander of the minutemen. Both were gifts to the state by his distinguished grandson, Theodore Parker, the preacher and reformer. In the **Senate Reception Room** are numerous interesting relics. Among them are a Hessian hat, sword, gun, and drum captured at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, which were presented to the state by Brigadier General John Stark. On the walls are portraits of many of the governors, including an original portrait of John Winthrop.

The **State House Park**, on the east side of the long building, is a spreading lawn, fringed with young trees, shrubs, and flowers, space for which was obtained by discontinuing two or three fine old streets and removing the well-favored dwellings that faced upon them. Beneath a considerable part of it are great coal bunkers for the large supply of coal required for the State House. To the north, steps lead down to Derne

Street, where a bronze tablet shows the site of the *First English High School* (1821-1824). Its present-day successor is in the South End (see page 102). The *Yale Club* of Boston is at No. 8 Derne Street, facing the park. In the park the reproduced **Independence Monument** in stone occupies as nearly as may be the position of the original one. It is an exact copy of it in dimensions, and the eagle at its top follows the original drawing of Bulfinch's bird. The inscription on the bronze tablet in the base gives this concise chapter of history: *In 1634 the General Court caused a Beacon to be placed on the top of this hill. In 1790 a brick and stone monument designed by Charles Bulfinch replaced the Beacon, but was removed in 1811 when the hill was cut down. It is now reproduced in stone by the Bunker Hill Monument Association. 1898.* The old tablets of the Bulfinch monument are set higher in the base.

The statues on the lawns close by are of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks (Governor, Congressman), by H. H. Kitson; and of Major General Charles Devens (United States Marshal, United States Attorney-General, and Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts), by Olin L. Warner. The equestrian statue on the Beacon Street side of the East Wing, set in the broad walk, is of Major General Joseph Hooker, the figure by Daniel C. French, the horse by Edward C. Potter. Facing Beacon Street, in front of the West Wing, is a recent work by Cyrus E. Dallin: a colonial dame and young girl constituting a memorial to Anne Hutchinson (see page 53). Near the wall of the Unitarian Building (see page 41) is a Spanish cannon taken by American forces in Cuba in 1898.

We reënter Beacon Street; and looking down *Park Street* we see, facing the Common, a line of buildings, including dwellings reconstructed for business purposes, several of which are interesting landmarks. The upper one, at the Beacon Street corner was, in part (that part fronting on Park Street, a portion of the old iron-railed entrance steps remaining), the home of George Ticknor, the historian ("History of Spanish Literature"). The larger building below is the house of the **Union Club**, established (1863) during the Civil War, primarily as a political club in support of the Union cause. Edward Everett was its first president. It occupies in part the residence of Abbott Lawrence, one of the foremost Boston merchants in his time. At No. 6 are the quarters of the **Mayflower Club**, of women. No. 4 was the *old Quincy mansion house*, the winter home of the elder Josiah Quincy, second mayor of Boston, through the last seven years of his long, eventful, and useful life of nearly ninety-two years.

Turning our steps down *Beacon Street* eastward, we pass (south side), facing the Hotel Bellevue, the Claflin Building, No. 20, now partly occupied by the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service. Before business took possession of this neighborhood its domestic architecture had distinction. A reconstructed old residence, No. 16, is used by the Unitarian Laymen's League. No. 14, the **Congregational House** (built 1897-1898), is the headquarters of the Congregational Trinitarian Denomination. The emblematic sculptures on the façade represent, respectively, from east to west: Law, depicting the signing of the compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, November 21,



FROM AN OLD PRINT OF BOSTON COMMON

1620; Religion, the observance of Sunday on Clark's Island on the day before the landing at Plymouth; Education, the act of the General Court of Massachusetts passed October 28, 1636, appropriating money for a "schoole or colledge"; and Philanthropy, the preaching of the apostle Eliot to the Indians at Waban's wigwam on old Nonantum Hill, New-

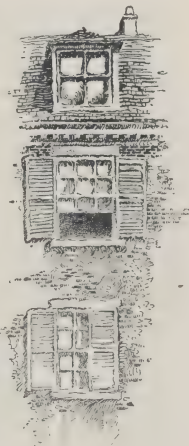
ton, October, 1646. In this building are established the Congregational Library and the Missionary Library of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with the remarkable Pratt Collection, in the Bible Room, embracing Hebrew rolls, various editions of the Scriptures, psalm books, Biblical and other charts, relics, and antiquities.

Next is the **Boston Athenæum**, a proprietary library of high tradition, presenting a classic front of brown freestone, dating from 1849, in marked contrast with its neighbors. Back of the original façade the building was elevated, and extensive interior alterations were completed in 1913. The literary institution for which it was erected dates back to 1807. This had its origin in the *Monthly Anthology*, a magazine first published in 1803, of which the Reverend William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, was the principal editor. The persons who became interested in that "journal of polite literature" — a remarkable set of cultivated young men — formed the Anthology Club, and collected a library, which was incorporated in 1807 as the Boston Athenæum. Quarters were

first found in Congress Street, and then in a Pearl Street mansion house presented to the institution (1821); and later this building was built by the corporation. For many years the Athenæum had in connection with its library a valuable art gallery, but the best paintings of its collection have been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts (see page 95). It now possesses over 305,000 volumes, many of them rare; a large collection of Braun photographs and art works; files of early newspapers; the Bemis collection of works on international law, including state papers, etc., for the increase of which there is a substantial fund; one of the very best sets of United States documents in the country; the best collection in existence of books published in the South during the Civil War; and a large part of George Washington's private library, with many works relating to the first president. The Stuart portrait of Washington now in the Museum of Fine Arts is owned by the Athenæum.

The Athenæum became early a center of the new literary and artistic life which was to make Boston famous in Emerson's time. From it came, more or less directly, the old and scholarly *North American Review*; and most of the literary societies and libraries of today in Boston owe their origin entirely or in part to the influence of the Athenæum and its founders. The institution is managed by trustees elected by its 1049 shareholders, known as proprietors. The income is derived from invested funds and from an annual assessment upon each share in use. Some famous men of New England have been among the proprietors of the Athenæum, including Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Holmes, Parkman, and Prescott. Since 1898 Charles K. Bolton has been its librarian.

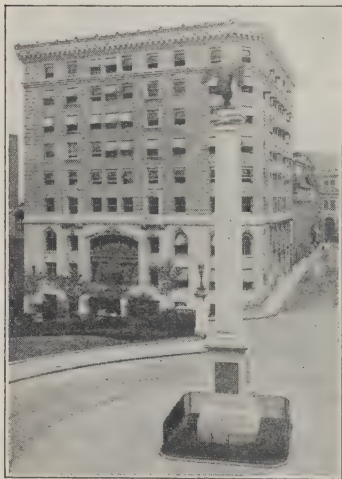
Until recently, a row of old-fashioned "Boston swell fronts" of red brick lined the north side of Beacon Street, between Bowdoin and Somerset streets. The Boston School Committee occupies No. 15 Beacon Street. In 1904 the Boston City Club was organized and had its first clubhouse at the upper corner of Somerset Street. A new clubhouse was erected in 1913 one block north, at the corner of Somerset Street and Ashburton Place. The **Boston City Club** is a notable organization of citizens "interested in the city of Boston and the problems of its growth." With its imposing membership it is much the largest social and business club in the city. Ashburton Place, connecting Somerset and Bowdoin



streets, has a bookish aspect. No. 9 is the entrance to the building of the **New England Historic-Genealogical Society** (founded 1844, incorporated 1845). The society has a valuable library of more than 50,000 volumes and over 100,000 pamphlets, comprising the best known collection of genealogical works, biographies, and histories, American and English. Many visitors, students of genealogy, and compilers make

daily use of this extensive collection. The society possesses also numerous rare manuscripts and historical relics. It publishes the "New England Historic and Genealogical Register" (established 1847).

The granite-faced building next above (originally the Mt. Vernon Church; see page 100) is the **Boston University School of Law**. Beyond this, Ashburton Place is impressively finished toward the State House Park by the *Ford Building*. Here (No. 15) the publishers, **Ginn and Company**, moved after their location at 29 Beacon Street, the site of the Hancock Mansion, was taken for the State House grounds (see page 40). Several floors of the Ford Building are now



FORD BUILDING AND THE INDEPENDENCE
MONUMENT IN FOREGROUND

used by Ginn and Company for their business and editorial offices.

On *Beacon Street* again the modern office building occupying the corner of Tremont Place covers the site of a row of pleasant houses which slowly changed from dwellings to business places. The corner one was the sometime home of Nathan Hale, where *Edward Everett Hale* passed his boyhood when he was attending the Latin School. At the end of the row, in three of the converted old-time dwellings, one of which overlooked the Granary Burying Ground, was the publishing house of Ginn and Company, from which they removed in 1901 to the Hancock-house site.

We are back at crowded Tremont Street, which we cross, and enter the more crowded *School Street*, one of the most traveled and one of the

shortest thoroughfares in the city. Just below King's Chapel (see page 25) is the site of the **first schoolhouse** of the first public school, which is continued in the present *Public Latin School*, now in the upper Fenway (see page 97). A bronze tablet set on the first stone post of the fence in front of the City Hall is inscribed with its story: *On this spot stood the First House erected for the use of the Boston Public Latin School. This school has been constantly maintained since it was established by the following vote of the town: At a meeting upon public notice it was generally agreed that our brother Philemon Pormont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing of children with us. April 13, 1635.*

This schoolhouse stood where the chancel and pulpit of King's Chapel are now. It gave the street its name.

It was built in 1645 (previous to which the school was held in the master's house), and remained on this spot for upward of a century. Then, in 1748, another building was erected on the opposite side, where the Parker House now is. The present is the sixth building of the school. In the long roll of Latin School pupils appear the names of Franklin, Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Robert Treat Paine; Cotton Mather, Henry Ward Beecher, James Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks; Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Lothrop Motley, and Francis Parkman; presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot of Harvard College; Charles Francis Adams, Sr., Charles Sumner, and William M. Evarts.



BOSTON CITY HALL

The heavy granite **City Hall** (built 1862-1865), of elaborate design, calls only for a passing glance. It succeeded a Bulfinch building on the same site, — a Court House refitted for a City Hall. City Hall Annex faces Court Street at the rear. The bronze **statues in the yard** are more interesting. That of *Benjamin Franklin* was the first portrait statue set up in Boston (1856). It is the work of Richard Greenough.

The fund for its erection was raised by popular subscription. The four bronze medallions in the sunken panels of the pedestal represent as many periods in Franklin's career.

The other statue, of *Josiah Quincy*, is by Thomas Ball, and was placed in 1879. It represents the elder Quincy as he appeared in middle life when mayor of Boston. The base is a block of Quincy granite. A marble statue by William W. Story, in Memorial Hall at Cambridge, represents Quincy

in later life, when president of Harvard College.

One should notice a tablet in the sidewalk fence in front of the Franklin statue which marks the residence (1774-1775) of the British officer to whom the Latin School boys made protest against the destruction of their coasting place. Another tablet, at the corner of the foot passage called "City Hall Avenue," reads: *On this site was the house of James Otis, the patriot, purchased by him in 1750. After the Revolution it was the residence of Reverend James Freeman of King's Chapel.*



OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE IN 1903

At the end of School Street the ancient building long known as the **Old Corner Bookstore** lingers as a weathered old relic of the past, although the booksellers, now in Bromfield Street, finally left it in 1903. It dates from 1712. It had been a bookstand since 1828. Its interest lies particularly in its literary associations; for in what is regarded now as the golden age of Boston literary activity — about the middle and the third quarter of the nineteenth century — it was the chief literary lounge and calling place of the city. This was especially the characteristic of the "Old Corner" during the long years of its occupancy by Ticknor & Fields and their immediate successors.

The "Curtained Corner" of James T. Fields in the back part of the old bookshop has been much discoursed upon. George William Curtis, in the "Easy

Chair," called it "the exchange of wit, the Rialto of current good things, the hub of the hub. It was a very remarkable group of men, — indeed it was the first group of really great American authors which familiarly frequented the corner as guests of Fields."

Previous to this building there was here **the Hutchinson Homestead**, where lived that Colonial dame, *Anne Hutchinson*, strong of mind and keen of wit, one of John Cotton's old Boston-in-England parishioners, who became the central figure in the violent antinomian controversy which tore the Colony in 1637-1638, and who was finally banished for heresy. In her little home here she instituted the weekly gathering of women to discuss the Sunday sermon after the fashion of the men, and so she is credited with having set up the first woman's club in America.

The *Old South Building* opposite, the monumental business structure of stone and steel spreading between Spring Lane and around the **Old South Meetinghouse** to Milk Street, covers, near its southeast end, the site of Winthrop's second mansion (where he died), which was afterward and until the Revolution the parsonage house of the Old South, and which the British demolished, together with the row of butternut trees before it, using them for firewood during the Siege. The tall walls of the ornate building close against the plain brick meetinghouse, and reaching above its tower, dwarf the historic structure, but add to its uniqueness. By the faithful restoration of the exterior to the appearance it bore in Provincial days, the outward aspect of the venerated building has been improved and its historic value much enhanced.

The Old South is now a loan museum of Revolutionary and other relics, Colonial furniture, and portraits, open to the public for a modest fee, which goes to meet the cost of its maintenance. The interior is also restored as far as possible to the aspect which it bore in the prerevolutionary period, when it was the scene of those great town meetings, too large for the old Faneuil Hall, which "kindled the flame that fired the Revolution," and in commemoration of which the



OLD SOUTH MEETINGHOUSE

meetinghouse came to be called the Sanctuary of Freedom. A huge tablet, now to be seen inside the building, was originally (in 1867) placed in the tower. It is inscribed with these historic dates:

Old South
Church gathered 1669
First House built 1670
This House erected 1729
Desecrated by British troops 1775-6

The preservation of the meetinghouse is directly due to the efforts of an organization of twenty-five Boston women, under the title of the "Old South Preservation Committee," formed in the centennial year of 1876, at a critical juncture, when its demolition was imminent through the sale of the property for mercantile purposes. Public interest was aroused, and "preservation meetings" were held, with lectures, addresses, and poems by Emerson, Henry Lee, Lowell, Holmes, and others; and finally this organization succeeded — Mrs. Mary Hemenway contributing \$100,000 — in purchasing the estate, subject to certain restrictions, for \$430,000. It is now used for various lectures and public gatherings. Among the many objects of interest in the Old South collection are: Joseph Warren's christening cap, Warren's daybook, "Tea Party" tea, a musket from the battle of Lexington, a model of "Old Ironsides" (made by one of her crew), Washington's letters, a model of Boston in 1775.

The town meetings of greatest moment held here were those of June 14 and 15, 1768, upon the matter of the impressment of Massachusetts men by the commander of His Majesty's ship of war *Romney*; the long afternoon and early-evening meeting of March 6, 1770, the day after the Boston Massacre, which brought about the removal of the British regiments from the town; and the anti-tea meetings between November 27 and December 16, 1773, culminating in the "Tea Party" and the emptying of the cargoes of the tea ships into the harbor. The series of orations commemorative of the Boston Massacre was delivered here, Dr. Joseph Warren (three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill) pronouncing the second one, upon which occasion he was introduced through a window in the rear of the pulpit, the entrance doors and the aisles, and even the pulpit steps, being occupied by British soldiers and officers. During the Siege, when the meetinghouse was used as a riding-school by Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons, the floor was cleared for their exercises, and cartloads of earth and gravel were spread over it. The pulpit, the pews, and all the inside structures except the sounding-board and the east galleries were taken out and most of them burned for fuel. One "beautiful carved pew," with silken furnishings, was carried off to a neighboring house and "made a hog sty" of. The east galleries were fitted for spectators, and in one of them was a refreshment bar. The south

door was closed, and a pole was fixed here over which the cavalry were taught to leap their horses at full speed. In the winter a stove was set up, in which were used for kindling many of the precious books and manuscripts of the Reverend Thomas Prince's New England Library, then deposited in the "steeple-room" of the tower. The manuscript of Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation" (see page 46) and that of the third volume of Winthrop's Journal were spared. In this tower study the Reverend Jeremy Belknap, the historian and the recognized founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society, did much work.

The meetinghouse which preceded this, a "little house of cedar," was the one which Andros obliged the regular church organization to share with the first Episcopal church (see page 26). That, too, was the place where Judge Samuel Sewall in 1697 published his "confession of contrition" for his share as a witchcraft judge in the "blood-guiltiness" at Salem five years before. It was also the meetinghouse where Benjamin Franklin was baptized on the day of his birth, January 17 (6 O. S.), 1706.

From the Old South to the "Tea Party" Site. At the Old South we turn into Milk Street; but before doing so we should identify the site of the **Province House**, the official residence of the royal governors, pictured in Hawthorne's "Legends of the Province House," and now covered by the Province Building, 327 Washington Street, on the front of which there is a tablet. This mansion stood nearly opposite the meetinghouse, well back from the main street, above a handsome lawn ornamented by two noble oaks at the street front. A foot passage from Washington Street goes back into Province Court, the original approach to the stables of the Province House.

It was a stately house of brick, three stories, with gambrel roof, and a high cupola surmounted by a figure of an Indian with drawn bow and arrow, another specimen of the handiwork of "Deacon" Shem Drowne, maker of the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall. The approach was by a high flight of stone steps leading to a portico, over which appeared the royal arms in deal and gilt. It long outlived the Province period. After the Revolution it served the Commonwealth a while as the Government House, for the sittings of the governor and council and for state offices. Thereafter it fell to commercial uses, and in its latter days it was a hall of negro minstrelsy. It finally passed, all but a bit of wall, in a fire in 1864. It was built originally for a dwelling by an opulent merchant, Peter Sergeant, in 1667. The Province bought it for a governor's house in 1715. The Indian was preserved and is now in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Province Street, widened in 1922, and Province Court led to the rear grounds of the Province House. After the Revolution, Province Street was for some time called Governor's Alley. At the corner of Province and Bromfield streets (Bromfield Street side) a tablet records the first visit of Abraham Lincoln to Boston in 1848.

On *Milk Street* we pass the site of **Benjamin Franklin's Birthplace**, covered by the building No. 17 (nearly opposite the side of the Old South) which bears on its front the legend "Birthplace of Franklin," with a bust of the philosopher.

A little farther down, on the left, is the **Federal Building**, including the Post Office and the Federal courts, a gloomy pile of granite, chiefly interesting for its service in checking at this point the sweep of the Great Fire of November 9-10, 1872, the gravest of all great Boston fires. In the wall at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets is a tablet which records that this fire, "beginning at the southeasterly corner of Summer and Kingston streets, extended over an area of sixty acres, destroyed within the business center of the city property to the value of more than sixty million dollars, and was arrested in its northeasterly progress at this point. The mutilated stones of this building also record that event."

One block south, on Devonshire Street, the southeastern corner of Franklin Street is marked (two tablets) as the site of the first Roman Catholic cathedral in New England (1803) and of the residence of Bishop Cheverus, the first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston (1808).

Opposite the Federal Building, in the First National Bank, are interesting mural decorations. At the Federal Street corner of the bank building, next below Devonshire Street, a tablet shows the site of the house of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Federal Street is one of the main avenues to the *South Station*. At or near the western corners of Franklin Street (now covered by business buildings) were the Federal Street Theater, the first regular playhouse in Boston, designed by Bulfinch and erected in 1794, and the Federal Street Church, the Boston pulpit of William Ellery Channing from 1803 till his death in 1842. The *new Chamber of Commerce Building* (southeast corner of Franklin Street) shows on its Franklin Street side a tablet indicating the location of the Old Presbyterian Meetinghouse where, on February 6, 1788, the State Convention of Massachusetts voted to ratify the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 187 to 168.

We continue down Milk Street toward *Pearl Street*, which opens from *Post Office Square*, upon which the Federal Building fronts. The massive granite drinking basin which ornaments this square is a practical memorial to Dr. George T. Angell (1823-1909), erected "by the school children of Boston, by the City of Boston, and by the societies he founded — the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society." Near the north side of the square,

shown by a tablet, is the site of the first office of the *Liberator*, where, in 1831, William Lloyd Garrison began his antislavery editorial work. The construction of new financial buildings is changing the aspect of this quarter.

Turning into Pearl Street we follow it to its end at Atlantic Avenue, where is the "Tea Party" site. Along the way we pass, at Franklin Street, the **Federal Reserve Bank**, with mural decorations in the interior. At the *High Street* corner we look eastward and see in the distance **Fort Hill Square**, which marks the site of Fort Hill, one of the three original hills of Boston, 80 feet high, which was leveled in 1867-1872. The hill got its name from the fort which was erected on its summit in 1632, — the first fort on the peninsula. It was then at the eastern extremity of the town, directly opposite the harbor. In the second fort here, built in 1687, Andros took refuge at the time of the revolution which overthrew his government.

The "**Tea Party Wharf**" was near the western line of the present *Atlantic Avenue*, close by Pearl Street. The tablet which we see on the avenue front of the building occupying the northern corner of the two streets marks the site as nearly as possible. The inscription, beneath the model of a tea ship, tells the story of the "party" concisely:

"Here formerly stood GRIFFIN'S WHARF at which lay moored on Dec. 16, 1773, three British ships with cargoes of tea. To defeat King George's trivial but tyrannical tax of three pence a pound, about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, three hundred and forty-two chests in all, into the sea, and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the BOSTON TEA PARTY."

At this point we can walk to the next Elevated station northward, and ride to the North End for our exploration of that quarter. It is better, however, to return by way of Dewey Square (passing the South Station) and Summer Street to Washington Street, thence to Scollay Square, making our entry into the North End by the customary route.

2. THE NORTH END

The North End (see map between pages 4 and 5), though now bereft of many of the landmarks that once gave it an antique flavor and a peculiar charm to seekers of things old and historic, is yet a quarter to which the much-worn term "unique" may justly be applied. There still remain a few landmarks of great interest, and "historic sites" abound in this small and compact district. The first "court end" of the town,

where the gentry had their fine mansions beside the many quaint humbler houses of the early Colonial period, is now a foreign quarter.

From Scollay Square we approach the North End by way of *Hanover Street*, which runs to the water front.

At *Union Street*, the cross street next below Washington Street extension, we come to two historic sites of first importance. One is the site of the **Green Dragon Tavern**, the "headquarters of the Revolution." This stood on Union Street, a few steps off from the left side of Hanover



Street. The spot is marked by a business building, on the face of which is an old effigy of the tavern sign, — a sheet-copper, green-painted representation of a creature of forked tongue and curled tail, couched upon an iron crane projecting over the entrance door of No. 84. The tavern existed from 1680 or thereabouts, through Colonial, Provincial, and Republican days, till the eighteen twenties, when the lane which bore its name was widened to form the present street. The Union tunnel station is now here.

It was at the Green Dragon that the prerevolutionary leaders held their secret councils and formed their plans of campaign. Here the "Tea Party" originated. It was the rendezvous of the night patrol of Boston Mechanics, instituted to keep watch upon the British and Tory movements. It was the chief meeting place of the "North End Caucus," one of the three clubs composed of patriot leaders and followers, which added the word "caucus" to our political nomenclature. It was also the first Free Masons' hall, the pioneer St. Andrews Lodge having been organized here in 1752, and in 1769 the first Grand Lodge, with Dr. Joseph Warren as Grand Master and Paul Revere a subordinate officer.

The other site is that of **Josiah Franklin's dwelling and chandlery shop**, at "the sign of the Blue Ball," the boyhood home of Benjamin Franklin, where he worked for his father at candle-making and tended the shop. Close by was the "salt marsh" by the Mill Pond, on the edge of which he fished for minnows. The "Blue Ball" stood near the southeast corner of the junction of Union and Hanover streets. It held its place till the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was demolished in the widening of Hanover Street at this point. Its site is included in the street way.

A stone's throw up Union Street (eastward) *Marshall's Lane* (now

officially called street) opens from the left side, — one of the alleys, or "short cuts," of old Boston, through which we must pass. It will bring us back to Hanover Street close to the cross street next below Union Street.

As we enter Marshall's Lane from Union Street we cannot fail to notice the low-browed brick building of eighteenth-century fashion which occupies the upper corner of the lane and street. This is interesting as the place where, in his youth, *Benjamin Thompson of Woburn*, who became Sir Benjamin Thompson and then *Count Rumford*, was a clerk or apprentice in Hopestill Capen's shop, selling imported stuffs to the fashionable folk of the Provincial town. At the outbreak of the Revolution the *Massachusetts Spy*, afterward of Worcester, was printed on the upper floor of this building.

Soon our lane makes a junction with another, — *Creek Lane*, which originally led to the Mill Creek, where is now Blackstone Street, as Marshall's Lane first led to the Mill Bridge across the creek. Here we see set against the base of a building a rough piece of stone with a spherical one on top of it marked "**Boston Stone, 1737.**" This is only the relic of a paint mill which a painter brought out from England about 1700 and used in his shop close by. Perhaps he was Tom Child by name, to whom Sewall alludes in his diary: "Nov. 10, 1706. This morning Tom Child the Painter died." The monument was set up here some time after the painter's day, in imitation of the London Stone, to serve as a direction for shops in the neighborhood. A similar guidepost, called the Union Stone, stood for some years at the entrance of the lane by Hopestill Capen's shop. In the front of the building, at the outlet of the lane, on Hanover Street, is a carved reproduction of the London Painters' Guild, which is said to have been the sign of the painter who used the "Boston Stone."

Opposite this monument we see, in the worn old structure on the corner of Creek Lane, the **office of Ebenezer Hancock** (brother of John Hancock), deputy paymaster general of the Continental army, where were deposited the funds in French crowns brought over by d'Estaing from America's ally, the king of France, which went to pay the arrears of the officers of the Continental line. The block beyond, facing Creek Lane, is a remnant of "**Hancock Row**," built by John Hancock for stores after the peace.

Again on Hanover Street, we cross to the other side and enter *Salem Street*, which starts off obliquely from Hanover Street and then runs

parallel with it. Now we are fairly within the North End. It is a curious street, with strange denizens. In early Colonial days it was fair Green Lane, upon which it was the dream of prospering Bostonians to live. At the corner of Stillman Street is the site of the first Baptist meeting-house, erected in 1679, on the border of the open Mill Pond then on this side. This was the meetinghouse which in 1680 was closed against the proscribed sect — its doors being nailed up — by order of the court, whereupon the undaunted society held their services in the meetinghouse yard. Its descendant is the present First Baptist Church on Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay. To the left, seen through Baldwin Place, is one of the Health Units, established in 1923 from the income of the George Robert White Fund (see page 80), for teaching modern methods of preventing disease. *Prince Street*, intersecting Salem Street midway, preserves more of the old-time aspect than other streets of the quarter. This street (first, in part, Black Horse Lane) was the direct way from the North End to the Charlestown ferry (where is now the Charlestown Bridge), and after the battle of Bunker Hill numbers of the wounded British were brought here to houses which were turned into temporary hospitals. A few of the structures used in this emergency remained until the end of the nineteenth century. It is said that *Major Pitcairn* died from his wounds in one of these houses. On the westerly corner of Prince and Margaret streets was the house where long lived *John Tileston, the schoolmaster*, the rigid but beloved master, for two thirds of a century, of the oldest North End school, which became the Eliot School.

In and about North Square. Taking Prince Street at the right we cross Hanover Street and here can enter North Square. This triangular inclosure was the central point of the North End in its "elegant" days, when it was adorned with trees and dignified by neighboring mansions. It is now the heart of the Italian colony. At its outlet upon *North Street* is the one landmark here of historic value. This is the little low house of wood, hedged in by ambitious modern structures, marked as **the home of Paul Revere**. It was the versatile patriot's dwelling from about 1770 through the Revolution and until 1800, when, having prospered in his foundry, he bought a finer house on Charter Street, close by, and there spent the remainder of his days. This North Square house was old when Revere moved into it from his earlier home on North Street (then Fish Street). It was built soon after the great fire of 1676, in place of Increase Mather's house, the parsonage of the North Church, which went down with the meetinghouse in that disaster.

It was in the upper windows of this North Square house that on the evening of the Boston Massacre Revere displayed those awful illustrated pictures which, we read, struck the assembly of spectators "with solemn silence," while "their countenances were covered with a melancholy gloom." And well might they have shuddered. In the middle window appeared a realistic view of the massacre. In the north window was shown the "Genius of Liberty," a sitting figure holding aloft a liberty cap and trampling under foot a soldier hugging a serpent, the emblem of military tyranny. In the south window was an obelisk displaying the names of the five victims, in front of which was a bust of the boy Snider, killed a few days before the massacre in a struggle before a Tory shop which had been "marked" as one not to be patronized; and behind the bust a shadowy, gory figure, with these lines beneath:

"Snider's pale ghost fresh bleeding stands
And Vengeance for his death demands."

Just below this house, at about the corner of North and Richmond streets, stood the **Red Lion Inn** of early Colony days, kept by Nicholas Upsall, befriender of the proscribed Quakers, — the "Upsall gray with his length of days" of the "King's Missive," — who suffered banishment and imprisonment for his friendly acts. On Richmond Street was the **birthplace of Charlotte Cushman** (born 1816), whose name is perpetuated in the Cushman School close by.

At the head of the square, on the north side, is the site of the **Old North Church**, which the British pulled down and used for firewood during the Siege. It stood between Garden Court and Moon streets. It was the second meetinghouse of the Second Church in Boston (instituted in 1640), built upon the ruins of the first one, burned in the fire of 1676. It became popularly known as the *Church of the Mathers*, from Increase, Cotton, son of Increase, and Samuel, son of Cotton Mather, successively its ministers. In the prerevolutionary period *John Lathrop*, a stanch patriot, was its minister, and it was the church which Revere attended.

After the Revolution the lot upon which it had stood was set apart for the dwelling of Mr. Lathrop (who continued the minister till his death in 1816), and the society acquired the "New Brick Church" in the near neighborhood on Hanover Street, the successor of which was the *Cockerel Church*, so called from a copper weathercock which crowned its steeple — still another piece of "Deacon" Shem Drowne's clever work — and is now still doing service on the steeple of the Shepard Memorial Church in Cambridge. Mr. Lathrop's house on the old church lot was large and comfortable in appearance, with a row of poplars in the front yard, and on the Moon Street corner a weeping willow. These were all blown down in the destructive September gale of 1815.

The latest descendant of the Old North is now the striking architectural feature of Audubon Circle in the "New Back Bay" (see page 101). *Ralph Waldo Emerson* was minister of the Second Church from 1829 to 1832.

In Garden Court Street stood the stately **mansion of Governor Thomas Hutchinson** (his birthplace), which was sacked and partly destroyed with much of its contents by the anti-Stamp-Act mob on the night of August 26, 1765. It was a house of generous proportions, built of brick, painted "stone color," and set in ample grounds, the garden extending on one side to Fleet Street and back to Hanover Street. The interior was rich in finish and adornments. It is well pictured, although with fanciful touches, in Lydia Maria Child's early historical romance, "The Rebels, A Tale of the Revolution," published in 1852. It was here that Hutchinson wrote his "History of Massachusetts."

The first volume was published in 1764. When the house was pillaged the second volume lay in the rich library in manuscript almost ready for the press. It was thrown out with other precious books and papers, and "left lying in the street for several hours in a soaking rain." But most fortunately all but a few sheets were carefully collected and saved by the Reverend Andrew Eliot, minister of the "New North" Church, living close by on Hanover Street, and the author was enabled to transcribe the whole and publish it two years later.

Hutchinson and his family made their hurried escape from the house just before the mob reached it, finding refuge in neighboring dwellings. Hutchinson was first harbored in Samuel Mather's house on Moon Street, but was obliged to seek another refuge to avoid the threatening mob.

Also occupying Garden Court Street with the Hutchinson house, and of similar elegance, was the **Clark-Frankland mansion**, so called from William Clark, a rich merchant who built it, and *Sir Harry Frankland*, who afterward lived in it. J. Fenimore Cooper pictured this house in "Lionel Lincoln," in his description of the residence of "Mrs. Lechmere," which he placed on Tremont Street; and Edwin L. Bynner portrayed it in his novel of "Agnes Surriage." Both of these mansions lingered in picturesque decay till the thirties of the nineteenth century, when the Bell Alley entrance to the square was widened into Prince Street.

During the Siege North Square was a **military rendezvous** with barracks for the soldiers, their officers occupying the comfortable dwellings about it. The building on the east side by Moon Street, now an Italian church, was originally "*Father Taylor's Bethel*," a sailors' church, built in the early part of the nineteenth century, long conducted by the Reverend Edward T. Taylor, one of nature's orators and a born minister to seafaring men.

Christ Church and Copp's Hill. Now we return to Salem Street, crossing Hanover Street and passing through North Bennet or Tileston Street, either of which will bring us close to Christ Church and Copp's Hill, the predominating historic features of the North End today. As we cross *Hanover Street* we should give a glance at a little low house crowded back from the street line (a second story and roof above a projecting store) on the west side, just below North Bennet Street. This is a remnant of the **Mather-Eliot house** built in 1677 by Increase Mather after the fire in North Square (see page 61) and occupied by him till his death in 1723; and afterward long the home of Andrew Eliot and his son, John Eliot, ministers successively of the New North Church. The last edifice of this church, dating from 1804 and characteristic of early nineteenth-century architecture, now St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, is on the opposite side of Hanover Street. On *North Bennet Street* was the **first grammar school** in the north part of the town, established in 1713, and on *Tileston Street* (named for the old schoolmaster), the **first writing school**, begun in 1718. The municipal buildings now occupying North Bennet Street are the **North End Branch Library** and the public **Bath House and Gymnasium**.

Christ Church is the oldest church edifice now standing in Boston, older by six years than the Old South, and by thirty years than King's Chapel. It was the second Episcopal church established in Boston. The corner stone was laid in April, 1723, when the Reverend Samuel Myles, then rector of King's Chapel, officiated, accompanied, says the record, "by the gentlemen of his congregation." The ceremony closed with the prayer, "May the gates of Hell never prevail against it." It was certainly built well to withstand the assaults of time. The stone side walls are two and a half feet thick, and the construction throughout is substantial. The brick tower is of four floors. The first spire was described as the "most elegant in the town." That was blown down in a gale in October,



CHRIST CHURCH,
SALEM STREET

1805, but the present one, erected three years later, is said to be a faithful copy of it, preserving its proportions and symmetry. This tower has additional interest in that it was made from a model by *Bulfinch*. The tower chimes of eight bells were first hung in 1744. Each bell has an interesting inscription.

The tablet on the tower front bears this familiar legend: *The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord.*

This tablet was set in 1878, the statement it conveys being substantiated by several local historical authorities. Other recognized authorities, chief among them Richard Frothingham, the historian of the Siege of Boston, place these signal lanterns on the tower of the true Old North Church — the meetinghouse in North Square which the British destroyed. That Gage witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill from this tower is an undisputed statement.

The interior of the church retains much of the old-time aspect. Among the mural ornaments is Houdon's bust of Washington, the first monumental effigy of Washington set up in the country. It was placed here only ten years after Washington's death. The figures of the cherubim in front of the organ and the brass chandeliers, destined originally for a Canadian convent, were given to the church in 1758 by the master of an English privateer, who captured them from a French ship on the high seas. An ancient "Vinegar Bible" and the old prayer books are still in use. The silver communion service includes several pieces bearing the royal arms, which were gifts from George II in 1733, at the instance of the royal Governor Belcher. The clock below the rail has been in place since 1746.

Beneath the tower are old tombs. In one of them Major Pitcairn was temporarily buried. Some years later, when his monument was erected in Westminster Abbey and his English relatives sent for his remains, a box said to contain them was duly forwarded, but the gruesome tale is told that the sexton was not sure of his identification. In 1912 the church was restored to its ancient appearance, and Bishop Lawrence became rector. It is open to visitors.

A block above, at the corner of Salem and Sheafe streets, is the site of the **home of Robert Newman**. He was the sexton of Christ Church in 1775 who, according to the tradition that its steeple was the place of the Revere signals, hung them out at the instance of John Puling, a

warden of the church, and in Revere's confidence. At the time British officers were quartered in this house upon the Newman family. It stood until 1889. Close by, on Sheafe Street, was the **birthplace of the Reverend Samuel F. Smith**, author of "America." The site, No. 37, is marked.

Up Hull Street, opening directly opposite Christ Church, a few steps bring us to the main gate of **Copp's Hill Burying Ground**, — a mob of youthful guides of both sexes and various nationalities pressing us along the way, rattling off with glib tongue the "features" of the region, and offering to show them, all and several, for a nickel. *Hull Street* perpetuates the name of John Hull, the maker of the pine-tree shillings. It was originally cut through Hull's pasture (in 1701), and the land for it was given by his daughter Hannah and Judge Sewall, her husband, on the happy condition that it should retain this name "forever." Of the few old houses permitted to remain here, but one need engage our attention. This one is on the south side, distinguished from its neighbors in standing endwise to the street. It is the **Galloupe, or Gallop, house**, so called, dating from 1722, which Gage's staff made their headquarters during the battle of Bunker Hill. The Gallops who occupied it through two generations were lineal descendants of Captain John Gallop, the earliest pilot in Boston Harbor, among the "first comers" of 1630, for whom Gallop's Island in the harbor is named. He also lived in the North End, "near the shore, where his boat could ride safely at anchor."

In the **Copp's Hill** of today we see only a small remnant of the original eminence, the northernmost of the three hills of the peninsula upon which Boston was planted. It now consists of an embankment left after cuttings of the hill, protected on its steepest sides by a high stone wall. At the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, when its summit was occupied by the British battery whose shot, under the direction of Burgoyne and Clinton, set Charlestown on fire, it terminated abruptly on the northwest side, opposite Charlestown, in a high cliff.

This battery stood near the southwest corner of the burying ground on land afterward cut down. Perhaps its site was the same as that of the windmill of a century earlier, brought over from Cambridge and set up here in 1653, to "grind the settlers' corn," thereby giving the hill its first name of "Windmill Hill." It got its name of Copp's from William Copp, an industrious cobbler, one of the first settlers, who owned a house and lot on its southeast corner near Prince Street.

The burying ground, which now goes under the general name of Copp's Hill, really comprises four cemeteries of different periods: the North Burial Ground (established in 1660, the same year as the Granary

Burying Ground); the Hull Street (1707); the New North (1809); and the Charter Street (1819). The oldest section is the northeasterly part of the inclosure. It is the largest of the historic burying grounds of the city and is especially cherished as a picturesque breathing place in a crowded quarter, as well as for its associations.

Among the **noted graves or tombs** which we may find here are those of Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather; of Nicholas Upsall, the persecuted friend of the Quakers; "Deacon" Shem Drowne, the "cunning artificer"; Jesse Lee, early preacher of Methodism in Boston, his first church being the Common, where Whitefield had preached fifty years before; Francis W. P. Greenwood, rector of King's Chapel 1824-1843; and Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate *Constitution*. The tomb of the Mathers is near the Charter Street gate. A large memorial stone with bullet marks on its face attracts attention. It stands, as the inscription states, above the "stone grave ten feet deep," of "Capt. Daniel Malcom, merch^t, who departed this life October 23d 1769 aged 44 years: a true Son of Liberty, a Friend to the Public, an Enemy of Oppression, and One of the foremost in opposing the Revenue Acts in America." This stone was a favorite target with the British soldiers quartered in the neighborhood during the Siege, and the bullet marks were made by them. Another stone, which stands toward the northwest angle of the ground, is also curiously marked. This commemorates "Cap^t Thomas Lake, aged 61 yeeres, an eminently faithful servant of God & one of a public spirit," who was "perfidiously slain by y^e Indians at Kennibeck, Avgvst y^e 14th 1676, & here interred the 13 of March following." A deep slit is across its face, into which the bullets taken from the captain's body were poured after being melted. The lead was long ago all chipped out by vandals. Captain Lake was a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1662 and 1674. Near the middle of the ground is the triple gravestone of George Worthylake, first keeper of Boston Light in the harbor, his wife and their daughter, all drowned while coming up to town in his boat one day in 1718—the mournful event that inspired Franklin's boyhood ballad of "The Lighthouse Tragedy" (see page 17). A notable monument is to Major Samuel Shaw, a Revolutionary soldier, ancestor of Robert Gould Shaw. There are a number of vaults bearing sculptured slabs and heraldic devices.

Here, as in the other old burying grounds, acts of vandalism have been committed in the past in the removal of several stones from their proper places, while sacrilegious hands have changed the dates on some

tablets by transforming a 9 into a 2, as in 1620 for 1690, or 1625 for 1695. Others have taken stones away and utilized them in chimneys or drains, and two or three tombs have been desecrated by the substitution of other names for the rightful ones upon them. The treatment of the tomb of the Hutchinsons with its armorial bearings, where were deposited the remains of Elisha and Thomas Hutchinson, grandfather and father, respectively, of Governor Hutchinson, has been cited ¹ as a flagrant case of this sort. In place of Hutchinson has been cut the name of Lewis, while the honored dust of these Hutchinsons is said to have been "scattered before the four winds of heaven." It appears, however, from researches made in 1906 by a loyal descendant of Thomas Lewis, that this tomb was duly sold to him in 1807 by a granddaughter of Thomas Hutchinson, the deed of record bearing the signature of Hannah (Mather) Crocker, a daughter of Samuel Mather and his wife, Thomas Hutchinson's daughter. It further appears that the Hutchinson bones lay in a corner of the tomb till between 1824 and 1825, when a grandson of Thomas Lewis caused them to be placed in a suitable box. Thomas Lewis was a deacon of the Second Church.

A corner of the inclosure by Snowhill Street was originally used for the burial of slaves. Near the Charter Street gate was the "Napoleon willow," grown from a slip from the tree at Napoleon's grave.

Copp's Hill Terraces, back of the burying ground, on Charter Street, extending down to Commercial Street, with the **North End Park and Beach** on the water front beyond, finish up rarely this fine open space. The terraces and the park are parts of the beneficent Boston City Park System.

With a short stroll along Charter Street back to Hanover Street and across to the water front, our survey of the old North End finishes. *Charter Street* got its name in 1708 from the Province Charter of 1692. Before that the street was a lane, and the lane was associated with the Colony Charter, for it is said that that document was hidden during the troublous days of 1681 in the house of John Foster, which stood at the corner of this and Foster Lane (now Street). On the westerly corner of Charter and Salem streets *Sir William Phips*, the first royal governor of Massachusetts Bay Province, built his brick mansion house when he became prosperous, thus fulfilling his dream, when a poor ship carpenter, of some day living on "the Green Lane of North Boston." Where is now Revere Place, off Charter Street near Hanover, was **Paul Revere's last home**. On Foster Street was **his foundry**.

¹ Bridgman's "Memorials of the Dead in Boston," 1852.

Taking Battery Street from Hanover Street, we pass to Atlantic Avenue and North Battery Wharf, the **site of the North Battery**. Constitution Wharf, the next wharf north, marks the site of Hartt's shipbuilding yard where "**Old Ironsides**" was built. Lewis's Wharf, southward, opposite the foot of Fleet Street, marks in part (its north side) the **site of Hancock's Wharf**, upon which were Hancock's warehouses.

On Atlantic Avenue we can take an Elevated train at the Battery Street station (see map, p. 38) to visit other points of interest.

A **North Station development programme** was begun in 1927 on Causeway Street, involving a total expenditure of \$10,000,000. It provides for the widening of the great thoroughfares in this part of the North End, for new approaches to the district, and is of major importance in the future development of the entire city. It includes the construction of a monumental group to include a new passenger terminal for the lines of the Boston and Maine Railroad system, a coliseum, with a seating capacity of 18,500, a hotel, a public office building, and other related projects.

3. THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT

The trip to Charlestown naturally follows the exploration of the North End. The elevated tracks pass over the Charlestown Bridge.

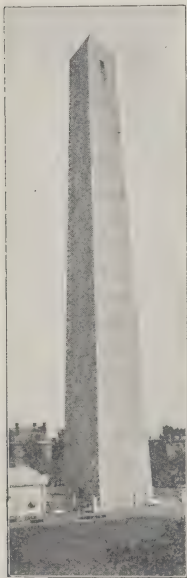
All the "features" of Charlestown can be included within the compass of a short walk. Chief of them, of course, is **Bunker Hill Monument**. This is only a block from the second station of the elevated line in the District, — Thompson Square (the first station being City Square, at the end of Charlestown Bridge), — and about a ten-minute walk from City Square. The **United States Navy Yard** (established in 1800), occupying "Moulton's Point," the spot where the British troops landed for the battle, is next in popular interest. The main gate is at the junction of Wapping and Water streets, and Water Street opens from City Square. The yard is often open to visitors, admitted by passes which are to be obtained at the main gate. It is an inclosure of nearly ninety acres, attractively laid out, and with many interesting features. The oldest buildings in the grounds are near the entrance gate. The **United States Frigate Constitution**, "**Old Ironsides**," built 1794-1797, faithfully restored 1927-1928, under authority granted by Congress, is a vivid reminder of the War of 1812. Another near-by point of interest is **Winthrop Square** (about a five-minute walk from City Square), the early

Colonial training field, where are memorial tablets bearing the names of the Americans who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill; also a Soldiers' Monument (Civil War) by Martin Milmore, sculptor of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common. On Phipps Street, off Main Street, west side, near Thompson Square station of the elevated line, is the ancient burying ground in which is the **monument to John Harvard**, the first benefactor of Harvard College, designed by Solomon Willard and erected by graduates of the college in 1828. A gloomy pile of buildings, the oldest dating from 1814-1815, in the western part of Charlestown is the State Prison.

City Square and "**Town Hill**," which rises on its west side behind the municipal building (the City Hall site when Charlestown was a separate city) are the parts in which the first settlement was made by the colonists in 1629. The "*Great House*" of the governor, in which the Court of Assistants adopted the order giving Boston its name in 1630, stood on the west side of the square. The *dwelling* of the young minister, *John Harvard*, stood near the opening of Main Street, his lot extending back over the slope of "Town Hill." The "*spreading oak*," beneath which the first church, which became the first church of Boston, was organized by Winthrop and his associates, was on the easterly slope of this hill. The first "*palisadoed*" fort, set up in 1629 and lasting for more than half a century, was on its summit. The first burying ground, where it is supposed was the *grave* of *John Harvard*, all traces of which long ago disappeared, was near its foot, toward the northern end of the square.

No parish has recently used the church on the hill, facing Harvard Square, the descendant of the first meetinghouse of the Charlestown Church, organized in 1632. An earlier church, on the same spot, was from 1789 to 1821 the *pulpit* of *Jedidiah Morse*, author of the first geography of the United States, deserving of remembrance more especially as the father of *Samuel F. B. Morse*, the inventor of the electric telegraph and noted in art. When his distinguished son was born, Mr. Morse was living temporarily in the house of a parishioner, Thomas Edes, the parsonage near the church being in building. This house is still standing, worn and dingy now but preserved as the **birthplace of Morse**. It is on Main Street (No. 201) above the Thompson Square station, marked with a tablet: "Here was born Samuel Finley Morse, 27 April 1791, inventor of the electric telegraph." The room was the front chamber of the second story on the right of the entrance door. This house was the first dwelling erected after the burning of the town in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill Monument is on Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought. Monument Avenue, from Main Street, leads to the principal entrance of the monument grounds. In the main path we are confronted by the spirited **statue of Colonel William Prescott** in bronze, representing the American commander repressing his impatient men, as the enemy advance up the hill, with the warning words: "Don't fire till I tell you! Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes!" This statue is by William W. Story and was erected by the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1881. It is inscribed simply with Prescott's name and the date, "June 17, 1775." It stands on or close to the spot where Prescott stood at the opening of the battle when he gave the signal to fire by waving his sword; but the statue faces in a different direction.



BUNKER HILL
MONUMENT

The obelisk occupies the southeast corner of the American redoubt, and its sides are parallel with those of that structure, which was about eight rods square. It is built in courses of granite, the stone coming from a quarry in Quincy, whence it was carried to the shipping point by the first railroad laid in the country. It is thirty feet square at the base and two hundred and twenty feet high. Inside the shaft is a hollow cone, around which winds a spiral flight of stone steps, by which ascent is made to the top. Here is an observatory, seventeen feet high and eleven feet in diameter, with windows on each side. Before attempting the climb the visitor should consider the task. The steps number nearly three hundred, — to be exact, two hundred and ninety-five. There is reward,

however, for the exertion when the summit is reached, in the magnificent view which it commands in every direction.

The stone lodge at the base of the obelisk contains an interesting museum of memorials of the battle and a fine marble statue of General Joseph Warren by Henry Dexter (dedicated June 17, 1857). The spot where Warren fell is marked by a low stone in the ground.

The monument was begun in 1825, when the corner stone was formally laid by Lafayette, under the direction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons,

and Daniel Webster delivered the oration. It remained unfinished for nearly twenty years. Then, in 1840, largely through the efforts of American women, the required funds for its completion were raised. In July, 1842, the last stone was hoisted to its place, one of the workmen riding up on it and waving an American flag. When it was finally laid in cement the event was announced by a national salute. The completed structure was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1843, when Webster was again the orator, and President Tyler with members of his cabinet was present. In the great throng that gathered on this occasion were a few survivors of the battle. The sculptor Greenough devised the monument, and Solomon Willard was the architect who superintended its construction.

Bunker Hill lies to the northward of Breed's Hill, toward Charlestown Neck, near the Sullivan Square station of the Boston Elevated. Its summit, higher than Breed's Hill, is one of the city's parks, "Charlestown Heights," overlooking the Mystic River. Beyond the Mystic to the north are the cities of Chelsea and Everett. The view to the west includes the cities of Cambridge and Somerville.

4. THE WEST END

The West End (see map between pages 4 and 5) comprises that part of the city, north of the Common, which is bounded by Beacon and Tremont streets, Scollay and Bowdoin squares, Green Street and so northwest to the Charles River, and Charles Street to Beacon Street at the foot of the Common. The quarter includes a number of institutions, and in its old and mellow streets are numerous landmarks, especially of literary Boston. In its better parts the high traditions and genuine flavor of the city have been distinctly retained, and in its less engaging localities a rapid reclamation is in process.

The most interesting part of the West End is the Beacon Hill section. Here is unique charm and the single oasis on the original peninsula of Boston where residential property is at a premium. An admirable zoning law limits the height of buildings and stipulates that the "Hill's" traditional residential character shall permanently remain. It is here that a custom began that has spread generally throughout the country; on Christmas Eve the old dwellings are elaborately decorated with greens, every window has lighted candles, and through these and the wreathed entrances the beautiful dignity of the interiors is seen. Meanwhile groups which fill the streets pass and repass chanting the ancient carols. We have seen the southern boundary of this quarter (pp. 41-42) in the fine line of Beacon Street architecture opposite the Common from the State

House to Charles Street. Let us enter it, therefore, from the State House Park through the archway to Mt. Vernon Street.

Although "**The Hill**" is not the oldest part of the West End, it has been from its upbuilding the choicest, and accordingly its associations are the richest. Up to the Revolution it was largely a region of fields and pastures. Until near the opening of the nineteenth century there were but two houses on the Beacon Street slope west of the Hancock mansion. The greater part of the territory below the Hancock holdings was the **domain of John Singleton Copley**, the painter (after his fortunate marriage), from about 1769 to 1795. The bounds of this "farm," as Copley called it, although it was chiefly pasture land, are indicated generally by the present Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets on the north, Walnut Street on the east, the Common south, and the Charles River west. It included the homestead lot of the first European settler, William Blaxton, — he who was here before the Winthrop company, — with the "excellent spring" of which he "acquainted" the governor when he invited him hither. It was the acquisition of the Hancock pasture for the new State House, — the Bulfinch Front, — in 1795, that gave the impulse to the development in this quarter. Then a "syndicate" purchased the Copley estate at a bargain (Copley was at that time living in England), and in the course of a few years these now old streets appeared, built up substantially, in place of the Copley pastures and adjoining properties. A half-century later it was remarked that on "the Copley estate live, or have lived, a large proportion of those most distinguished among us for intellect and learning or for enterprise, wealth and public spirit."

On *Mt. Vernon Street* from the archway we are passing through what were the Hancock gardens. *Hancock Street*, coming up the hillside at our right, is the oldest of the streets here. It originally ran by the side of the peak of Beacon Hill over to the Common. It was given the governor's name in 1788. Near its foot, on the east side, is the **Sumner house** (No. 20) in which Charles Sumner lived from 1830 to 1867. The site of Sumner's birthplace in Irving Street, the third street west, is marked by a tablet on the side of the Bowdoin School. Along Hancock Street, extending from Derne Street nearly up to Mt. Vernon Street, stood from 1849 to 1884 the **Beacon Hill Reservoir**, a massive granite structure with lofty arches piercing its front walls, notable as a superior piece of architecture. Its service as a distributing reservoir closed some time before its removal, clearing the way for the State House Extension.



LOOKING UP PARK STREET TO THE STATE HOUSE



LOUISBURG SQUARE, SHOWING THE RESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF BEACON HILL



THE WATER FRONT FROM EAST BOSTON



THE VIADUCT AT THE CHARLES RIVER DAM

Joy Street, the first to cross Mt. Vernon, is next to Hancock Street in age. It used to be Belknap Street, the principal way to the negro quarters on the north slope of the hill. Midway in its descent to Cambridge Street a short court opens, Smith by name, in which is a **landmark of antislavery days**. This is the brick meetinghouse erected for the first African church (built in 1806), now a Jewish synagogue, which was used for abolition meetings. It was after a meeting held here on the evening of December 3, 1860, commemorating the execution of John Brown, that Wendell Phillips was assisted to his home, by a volunteer guard of forty young men with locked arms, pressed closely by a threatening mob. The antislavery leader then lived in Essex Street, where the Harrison Avenue Extension now leads toward a wholesale district and Boston's Chinatown. At the fairer end of Joy Street, near Beacon Street, is the **Diocesan House** (No. 1), the headquarters of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Nos. 3 and 4 are connected and are owned by the **Twentieth Century Club**, which concerns itself with many reforms. Other organizations, including the **Boston Authors' Club**, are located here. The **Appalachian Mountain Club** conducts its urban activities at No. 5, the last house in the row. Above, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, is Fox Hall, a home for women students in the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service (see page 48). On the northeast corner of Joy and Mt. Vernon streets is the **World's Christian Endeavor Building**, and on the northwest corner are the offices of the **Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**.

As we proceed along Mt. Vernon Street, which grows in old-fashioned stateliness as it advances over the hill, we come upon a succession of houses with an interesting past. No. 49, on the north side, was long the **home of Lemuel Shaw**, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court for thirty years (1830-1860). Its near neighbor (No. 53), now the house of the **General Theological Library**, was once the dwelling of a merchant of distinction.

The head of the stately row of houses beyond, set back thirty feet from the street (No. 57), was the town **house of Charles Francis Adams, Sr.**, during the latter years of his life. The next one in this row (No. 59), with its classic doorway, is most interesting as the **last home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich**. No. 65, transformed into an apartment house, so, unhappily, breaking the symmetry of the row, was formerly the **home of Henry Cabot Lodge**. No. 79 was the **home of Horace Gray** during his long service on the Supreme bench of the state as justice and chief

justice, before he was made a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The last house of the row (No. 83) was the last Boston **home of William Ellery Channing**, whose study here was the "Mecca of all sorts and conditions of men." On the south side of Mt. Vernon Street there is a sharp descent by Walnut Street (see page 76) to Beacon Street and the Common. The upper corner house, No. 14 Walnut Street, is a residence of Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The other corner, No. 40 Mt. Vernon Street, is headquarters of the **World Peace Foundation**. The row of single-storied structures, Nos. 50-56, is occupied by the **Club of Odd Volumes**. The ornate brownstone houses, Nos. 70-72, now the Boston University School of Theology, were hospitable mansions erected in the fifties of the last century by the brothers John E. and Nathaniel Thayer, eminent merchants of their time. No. 76 was the **home of Margaret Deland** for a number of years. No. 88, on the lower corner of little Willow Street (which connecting, nearly, with another little street across Chestnut Street provides a "short cut" to the Common), was once the **home of Enoch Train**, the projector of the line of fast clipper ships to Liverpool. He was the father of *Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney* of Milton, the favorite writer of girls' stories. No. 92 was the home and **studio of Anne Whitney** during the years that she was modeling some of her most notable statues.

Louisburg Square, with its inclosed park of lofty trees and diminutive Italian marble statues of Aristides and Columbus at either end, suggestive of old London residential squares, connects Mt. Vernon with *Pinckney Street*. **Blaxton's spring** is believed by some authorities to have been in the middle of this square.

Blaxton's orchard spread back up the hill toward this square. His homestead lot of six acres, reserved after his sale of the whole peninsula to the colonists for thirty pounds, occupied the slope of the hill, bounded southerly toward the Common and westerly on Charles River, the water's edge then being at the present Charles Street. His cottage, with its rose garden, was on the hill slope toward the Common, between the present Spruce and Charles streets. He moored his boat on the river, presumably at a point which jutted out from the bluff in which the hill ended, on the Charles Street side.

Birney Hall, No. 2, on the lower corner of Louisburg Square and Mt. Vernon Street, is a dormitory of the Boston University School of Theology. At No. 10 in the square was the last Boston **home of Louisa M. Alcott**, where her remarkable father, A. Bronson Alcott, died (1888) in his eighty-ninth year; her own death following the day of his funeral.

No. 4 was the **home of William D. Howells** in the late eighteen-seventies, when he was a Bostonian editing the *Atlantic*. No. 20 is interesting as the house **where Jenny Lind was married** in 1852.

On the upper corner of the square and Pinckney Street are the main house and the chapel of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret, Protestant Episcopal. At No. 5, this side, lived John Gorham Palfrey, the historian, in the eighteen-sixties.

Pinckney Street extends from Joy Street to the river, with but two streets crossing it. At the upper end was for forty years the **home of Edwin P. Whipple**, the essayist: the plain brick house, No. 11. It is now the Boston **home of Alice Brown**, the novelist. Lower down, on the opposite side, the house No. 20 was the **home of the Alcott family** in the fifties of the last century, the scene of Louisa M. Alcott's early struggle in authorship mingled with domestic occupations. At No. 54, nearly opposite the opening of Anderson Street, was the early **home of George S. Hillard**, lawyer, critic, essayist, remembered especially through his "Hillard's Readers" of the mid eighteen-fifties. From this house *Hawthorne* in 1842 wrote his little note to James Freeman Clarke requesting "the greatest favor which I can receive from any man,"—the performance of the ceremony of his marriage to Sophia Peabody. Hillard lived for a much longer period at No. 62. On the lower slope of the street, below the square, at No. 84, was the **first Boston home of Aldrich** after his marriage, where *Longfellow* got the inspiration for "The Hanging of the Crane." The "Story of a Bad Boy" issued from this house.

By *West Cedar Street* we cross to *Chestnut Street*, possessing in its entirety, perhaps, more of the old Boston flavor than the other streets of "The Hill." In the part of West Cedar Street through which we pass we may note on one side a house (No. 11) once used by **Percival Lowell**, the astronomer and producer of notable books; on the other (No. 3) the **former home of Henry C. Merwin**, the essayist and literary authority on the American horse and the dog, and, at an earlier period, of the poet **T. W. Parsons**; and, at the Chestnut Street corner, the **home of the Harvard Musical Association**, organized in 1837 "to promote the progress and knowledge of the best music," and since its establishment a leading factor in the development of musical culture in Boston.

Up *Chestnut Street* on one side and down on the other we shall pass a series of historic houses. No. 50, on the south side, was the town **house of Francis Parkman**, from 1864 until his death (1893) identified with the most of his historical work in the preparation of his "France and England

in North America." No. 43, nearly opposite, was for upwards of forty years the town **house of Richard H. Dana, Sr.**, the poet; here he died (1896) at ninety-one. A little way above, the house presenting a side bay to the street (No. 29A) was the sometime **home of Edwin Booth**, the actor. The Gothic **Robinson Chapel**, connected with the Theological School of Boston University (see page 74), has an entrance porch at No. 29. Higher up the street a group of three houses (Nos. 17, 15, and 13) arrest attention as examples of the best type of early nineteenth-century domestic architecture. The first was the long-time **home of Cyrus A. Bartol**, the "poet preacher" and essayist; the second was the ancestral **home of Dr. B. Joy Jeffries**; the third was for some years the **home of John T. Sargent**, the meeting place of the *Radical Club*, renowned in its day, which came after the Transcendental Club of wider fame. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe also lived some years in this house.

On *Walnut Street*, where Chestnut Street ends, — or, more properly, begins, — was the historian **Motley's boyhood home**, in a pleasant house "looking down Chestnut Street," now replaced by a more modern dwelling. At 8 Walnut Street was **Parkman's earlier house**, from which he removed to 50 Chestnut Street. No. 9 belongs to the **Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants**, and No. 5 is annexed to the Women's City Club (see page 42).

Returning now to the foot of the hill and taking the recently widened *Charles Street* northward, we should notice at Mt. Vernon Street the pleasing restoration (1922) of the brick church. When it was built for a Baptist congregation early in the nineteenth century, the river came up to its western side. It is now used by the **First African Methodist Episcopal Church**. Nearer the river, at the corner of Brimmer and Mt. Vernon streets, is the **Church of the Advent** (Protestant Episcopal), in the early English style of architecture.

No. 110 Charles Street is marked by a tablet as the site of the **house of John Albion Andrew**, war governor of Massachusetts, 1861-1865. Antique shops now line both sides of Charles Street, and the old literary homes, which were near together toward Cambridge Street, have mostly disappeared. Among the authors who lived here were Holmes, Aldrich, and James T. Fields.

The cross streets, Chestnut, Mt. Vernon, Pinckney, and Revere, lead to the **Embankment**, the beautiful **Esplanade** along the **Charles River Basin**, a favorite promenade.

This basin, now protected from the tide by the **Charles River Dam**,

with a drawbridge and lock gates where stood the old Craigie Bridge, furnishes an ideal place for all kinds of water sports. The finely designed building on the Chestnut Street corner, facing the Esplanade, is the clubhouse of the **Union Boat Club**, an organization dating back to 1851. In winter the basin freezes over, and skating and ice-boating are given their turn. The Metropolitan Park Commission controls many miles along the Charles River. Drives or walks by its banks are maintained in many places. The aspects of Boston and Cambridge, either from the embankments about, or from the bridges over, this lower basin are of the greatest interest at all hours and at all seasons. In summer no visitor



THE LONGFELLOW BRIDGE

should miss taking one of the motor launches that leave at frequent intervals from the landing at the foot of Chestnut Street and make at least the circuit of the lower basin.

By an act of the State Legislature in 1927, the ornamental bridge, completed 1907, which extends across the basin from Cambridge Street is called the **Longfellow Bridge**. It was near its site that *Longfellow* was inspired to write the poem which begins — "*I stood on the bridge at midnight.*" From long custom this bridge is familiarly spoken of as the West Boston or the Cambridge Bridge.

The widening of Cambridge Street in 1925 was a major improvement which, with the Longfellow Bridge, makes a spacious entrance into Boston from the *Northern Traffic Artery* and from the west. Provision for the increasing traffic at Charles and Cambridge streets has become urgent, and this location has been selected for another station of the rapid-transit system.

Across *Cambridge Street* is the **Charlesbank**, the pleasant park along the river front between the Longfellow Bridge and the Dam.

The successive institutions on the opposite side of the street are the **Suffolk County Jail**, generally called the Charles Street Jail, the **Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary** (incorporated 1827), and the **Massachusetts General Hospital** (incorporated 1811). The latter fronts on Fruit Street and embraces a group of noble buildings. The oldest, or central building, with shapely dome and with porticoes of Ionic columns, was designed by *Bulfinch*. In the old operating room the first successful operation upon a patient under the influence of ether was performed, in October, 1846, by *Dr. W. T. G. Morton*. This event is commemorated by the *Ether Monument*, so called, in the Public Garden (see page 80). Just at the head of North Grove Street was the site of the **first Harvard Medical School building** (afterward the Harvard Dental School) (see page 97), the scene of the *Parkman murder* in 1849, — the killing of Dr. George Parkman by Professor John W. Webster. Both were men of good social and professional standing, and the trial was one of the most celebrated in Boston. Webster was executed the following year.

A conspicuous object of interest in this older part of the West End is the **West Church**, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets, now the *West End Branch of the Public Library*. It dates from 1806. Its predecessor was used for barracks during the Siege, and the steeple was taken down because it had been used in making signals to the Continental camp at Cambridge. The present church was long the pulpit of *Charles Lowell* (father of James Russell Lowell) and *Cyrus A. Bartol*.

The *Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities* has its headquarters in the recently restored **Harrison Gray Otis House** (1795), on the other Lynde Street corner. The house is open to visitors.

5. THE BACK BAY DISTRICT

The Public Garden, below the Common, bounded by Beacon, Charles, Boylston, and Arlington streets, is the gateway to the Back Bay District, the modern "court end" of Boston. Commonwealth Avenue is its principal boulevard. Boylston Street to Copley Square, and Huntington Avenue beyond, are its southern bounds; Beacon Street and Charles River, its northern bounds. Copley Square is its central point. Massachusetts Avenue is its great western cross thoroughfare. To this avenue the streets of the quarter — with the exception of Huntington Avenue,



IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN, SHOWING THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON



LOOKING TOWARD THE PARK SQUARE DISTRICT FROM ARLINGTON STREET



Courtesy of Fairchild Aërial Surveys, Inc.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF DISTRICT EAST OF STATE HOUSE, SHOWING HARBOR FRONT



Courtesy of Fairchild Aërial Surveys, Inc.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE BACK BAY DISTRICT, SHOWING THE CHARLES RIVER BASIN

which begins at Copley Square — run parallel to or at right angles with Beacon Street on the Charles River side. The cross streets, beginning with Arlington Street, are named in alphabetical order. This will be seen by turning to the plan on page 86. Broad thoroughfares and imposing architecture characterize this quarter. The streets north of Boylston Street between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue are free from car tracks. Commonwealth Avenue, with its tree-lined parkway, broken here and there by statues, is two hundred feet wide, or two hundred and twenty feet from house to house, between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue. It extends beyond the original limits of the quarter, through the Brighton District, to the western boundary of the city at the Newton line. Huntington Avenue, with a middle space occupied by street car tracks, is one hundred feet in width, or one hundred and twenty feet from house to house. It extends to the limits of Brookline. Massachusetts Avenue comes into the quarter from the Dorchester District, where it begins at Edward Everett Square (so named from the birthplace of Edward Everett, which stood at this point and where now his statue, formerly in the Public Garden, is seen), and, crossing the Harvard Bridge, it continues through Cambridge, Arlington, and Lexington.

All the territory of this district is "made land," occupying the site of the bay whose name it takes, a beautiful sheet of water that set back from Charles River, and at flood time spread out from the present Charles Street by the Common to the "Neck" (the narrow stem of the original peninsula) and Roxbury, and toward the hills of Brookline. The Public Garden was the "Round Marsh," or "the marsh at the bottom of the Common."

The filling of the bay was planned in 1852 by a state commission, the Commonwealth having the right to the flats below the line of riparian ownership. At that time the bay was a great basin made by dams thrown across it for the utilization of its water power by mills on its borders. These dams were also used as causeways for communication between Boston and Roxbury and the western suburbs. They were the "Mill Dam," now included in lower Beacon Street; the "Cross Dam," extending from the Roxbury side of the Mill Dam; and the causeway, corresponding in part to the present Brookline Avenue (earlier the Punch Bowl Road), which extends from the junction of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue southwest to Brookline. The filling was practically begun in 1857 and finished in 1886. It was done by the Commonwealth and the Boston Water Power Company. The Commonwealth owned 108.44 acres of the territory. On its sales of the land remaining after large gifts to institutions, and reserva-

tions for the City of Boston, and for streets and passageways, it made a net profit of upward of four million dollars. The avails of the sale were applied to educational purposes and to the endowment of several of the sinking funds of the state.

The **Public Garden** is the gem of the city parks, — essentially a flower garden, with rich verdure, a dainty foil to the plainer Common. The artificial pond in the middle of the inclosure is so irregularly shaped as to appear extensive, although its actual area is only three and three quarters acres. The iron bridge which carries the main path over the pond has been endowed by the local wits with the title of the "Bridge of Size," from its ponderous piers. The **statues and monuments** here are:



BRIDGE, PUBLIC GARDEN

On the Charles Street side noticeably placed by the side of the main entrance gate: *Statue of Edward Everett Hale*, of bronze. Erected in 1913.

Near the Beacon Street side: the *Elther Monument*, of granite and red marble, commemorating the discovery of anæsthetics (see page 78). Erected in 1868.

At the corner of Beacon and Arlington streets: *Memorial to George Robert White* (1847-1922), its main feature a fountain. Erected in 1924. This is a fitting recognition of "a public-spirited citizen whose great gift to the City of Boston provided for the creation of works of public utility and beauty for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants." The income of the George Robert White Fund is being used throughout the city for the erection and maintenance of "health units," for teaching modern methods of preventing disease.

On the Boylston Street side: *Statue of Charles Sumner*, of bronze, by Thomas Ball. Erected in 1878. Provided for by popular subscription. *Statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko* (Pole by birth, American soldier and patriot), of bronze, by Mrs. Alice Ruggles Kitson. Erected in 1927.

A gift by the Polish citizens of New England. *Statue of Colonel Thomas Cass* (commander of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the Civil War; killed at Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1, 1862), of bronze, by Richard E. Brooks. Erected in 1889. A gift to the city by the Society of the Ninth Regiment. *Statue of Wendell Phillips* (1811-1884), "Prophet of Liberty, Champion of the Slave," by Daniel C. French.

On the Arlington Street side: *Statue of William Ellery Channing* (facing the Arlington Street Church on the opposite side of the street, the successor of the Federal Street Church, which was the pulpit of Channing), of bronze, by Herbert Adams. The carved canopy, of granite and marble, was designed by Vincent C. Griffith, architect. Erected in 1903. A gift to the city by John Foster. The *equestrian statue of Washington* (in the main path, facing the Arlington Street gate), of bronze, by Thomas Ball. Erected in 1869. Provided for by popular subscription.

The **Arlington Street Church** (Unitarian), which dignifies the corner of Arlington and Boylston streets, was the first church built in this quarter (1860-1861). Its exterior design is broadly after old London Wren churches. The steeple was the first in Boston to be constructed entirely of stone. In its tower is a chime of sixteen bells. The church organization dates from 1727, and this meetinghouse was the successor of the third Federal Street Church building, which stood on Federal Street from 1809 to 1859 (see page 56). Looking south at the junction of Arlington and Boylston streets we see some of the high buildings, including the Hotel Statler, which characterize the development of the Park Square District.

The next street north opening from Arlington Street is Newbury Street, the residential aspect of which is changing. At No. 4 is the house of the **St. Botolph Club**, the representative literary and professional club of the city, taking its name from St. Botolph, the patron saint of old



CHANNING STATUE

Boston, England (organized in 1880). On the same side is the **American Academy of Arts and Sciences**, founded in 1780. The building, erected in 1912, is in memory of Alexander Agassiz. The church opposite is **Emmanuel Church** (Protestant Episcopal). The church organization dates from 1860, and this edifice was erected two years later. Alterations and additions have greatly enhanced its beauty. The **Leslie Lindsey Memorial Chapel** is in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Mason, who were lost on the *Lusitania*. On the same side, at the Arlington Street corner, the main entrance facing the Public Garden, is the lofty Ritz-Carlton Hotel, opened in 1927.

Commonwealth Avenue opens from the middle of Arlington Street, its parkway being directly opposite the main path of the Public Garden,



LOOKING DOWN COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

which terminates at the Arlington Street gate. A lovely vista opens through the long park of beautiful trees. The succession of statues down the long walk are:

Alexander Hamilton, of granite, by Dr. William Rimmer. Erected in 1865. A gift to the city by Thomas Lee. This was the first statue in the country to be cut from granite. The inscription characterizes Hamilton as "orator, writer, soldier, jurist, financier."

General John Glover of Marblehead, "a soldier of the Revolution," of bronze, by Martin Milmore. Erected in 1875. A gift to the city by Benjamin T. Read. The inscription details the conspicuous features of Glover's military service with his marine regiment of Marblehead men.

William Lloyd Garrison, a sitting figure, of bronze, by Olin L. Warner. Erected in 1886. The fund for this statue was raised by popular subscription. Beneath the chair in which the figure is seated lies a representation of a volume of the *Liberator*.

Notable clubs are housed on this favored avenue. Among them No. 2 is the **Engineers' Club**, and No. 40, near Berkeley Street, is the **College Club**, of graduates from women's colleges.

On *Berkeley Street*, north of the avenue, at the corner of Marlborough Street, is the beautiful stone edifice of the **First Church in Boston** (Unitarian). The church was gathered in 1630 by Governor Winthrop and his companions. This building is the fifth in succession from the rude little fabric of 1632 on the present State Street (see page 5). The First Church in Boston has been supported by many men and women prominent in the history of Massachusetts. Numerous tablets and memorials on the walls of the interior record their names and deeds. The present church building was erected in 1868, succeeding the Chauncy Place (now Street) Church, which stood, in the business quarter, for sixty years. William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, was the minister of the church when that meetinghouse was built in '1808. The **Winthrop Statue** in bronze on the Marlborough Street side of this church (see page 19) was first erected in Scollay Square in 1880, on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and was moved here in 1903. It is a copy of the statue of the Colonial governor in marble in the Capitol at Washington and was cast in Rome. Governor Winthrop, clad in the picturesque costume of the period, is represented as stepping from a gangplank to the shore. In his right hand he holds the charter of the Colony, and in his left the Bible.



THE WINTHROP STATUE

On Berkeley Street, south of the avenue, at the corner of Newbury Street, is the Gothic spire of the Central Church (Congregational Trinitarian), built in 1867. It succeeds the first meetinghouse of the society, which stood on Winter Street, in the heart of the "downtown" shopping quarter, from 1841 to 1865.

The only church on upper *Commonwealth Avenue* is the structure, with its Florentine tower, at the western corner of Clarendon Street. This is the **First Baptist Church**, descendant of the pioneer Baptist meeting-

house at the North End which the then proscribed sect built in 1679, and which not long after was nailed up by the court officers (see page 60). This edifice was originally erected (in 1873) by the Brattle Square Church organization (Unitarian), to succeed the historic meetinghouse in Brattle Square (see page 18). It was purchased by the Baptists after the dissolution of the Unitarian society. North of the avenue, just beyond Beacon Street, the steps leading down to the Esplanade from Clarendon Street are a memorial to Edwin Upton Curtis (1861-1922), "Courageous, Faithful Servant of City, Commonwealth and Nation." His death followed very shortly his efforts as Commissioner of Police in an unusual crisis.

The south corners of the avenue and Dartmouth Street are agreeably marked by the clubhouse of the **Chilton Club**, of women, and the marble Hotel Vendome. Farther down, on the north side, below Exeter Street, stands (No. 217) the **Algonquin Clubhouse**, a light stone building of striking façade. Many of the residences along Beacon Street, the second to the north of the avenue and parallel to it, have architectural distinction; some have literary associations. Near the opening of Exeter Street, on the favored water side, No. 296 Beacon Street was the **last town house of Oliver Wendell Holmes**, identified with the mellow productions of his latter years and old age, such as "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," "Over the Teacups," the grave and gay poems, "The Iron Gate," and "The Broomstick Train" (on the advent of the trolley car). His library overlooked the site at the rear of the house where a memorial, a marble seat and a sundial, was placed on the Esplanade in 1915. No. 241 Beacon Street was the latter-day **home of Julia Ward Howe**. Lofty apartment houses are replacing the private mansions of Beacon Street. The location is unusual, especially on the water side, having an outlook at the rear over the Charles River Basin. *Fairfield, Gloucester, and Hereford streets*, on the south side of the avenue, end at Boylston Street. The building on the eastern corner of Hereford Street with an entrance on Boylston Street is the *Tennis and Racquet Club*.

On the avenue again (south side) just across Massachusetts Avenue, is the finely designed and equipped house of the **Harvard Club of Boston**. Farther west, in the central walk of the avenue, stands an ideal figure of *Leif Ericson*, the Norse discoverer of the coast of North America of about the year 1000.

Copley Square and its Surroundings. Copley Square is at the junction of Boylston Street, Huntington Avenue, Trinity Place, St. James Avenue, and Dartmouth Street. The cross streets, Berkeley and Clarendon, arc

near its eastern boundary; the thoroughfare of Dartmouth Street makes its western bound. About the square and in its immediate neighborhood are grouped some of the most important institutions of the city, with noble buildings, beautiful churches, and attractive hotels. Bounding the square are the *Public Library*, which occupies the entire west side; the *Copley-Plaza*, the *Hotel Westminster*, and *Trinity Church*, on the south side; business structures of varied architecture, on the north side; and the *New Old South Church*, which marks the northwest corner. On Boylston Street east of the square, beginning at Berkeley Street, are, on the north side, the *Natural History Museum* and the former buildings of the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*. At Boylston and Exeter streets, west of the square, is Jacob Sleeper Hall (dedicated March, 1908), the chief *Boston University* building. This was the Harvard Medical School before its removal to Longwood Avenue (see page 97). Through St. James Avenue, looking east, one sees some of the commanding structures of the Park Square District. South of the square, on Stuart Street, are **The University Club** (Trinity Place corner), and **The Young Women's Christian Association** (Clarendon Street corner), housed in modern and perfectly equipped buildings. From Copley Square, Trinity Place leads directly to the *Trinity Place station* of the New York Central Railroad for outbound trains, and Dartmouth Street leads to the *Back Bay station* of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. From Huntington Avenue, at the corner of Irvington Street, a block above the square, leads the passage to the *Huntington Avenue station* of the New York Central for inward-bound trains. Both New York Central stations can also be reached from Dartmouth Street by steps leading from a bridge over the railroad tracks.

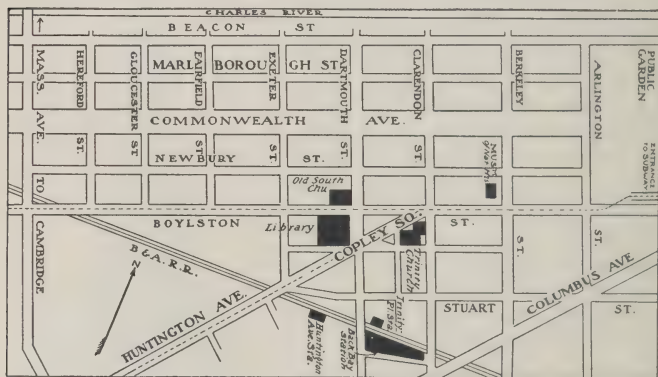
The **Public Library**¹ (Charles F. McKim, architect) is one of the notable architectural monuments of America. Opened to the public in



LEIF ERICSON STATUE

¹ This descriptive sketch of the Boston Public Library and its outstanding features is by Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian.

1895, it is the third building occupied in succession by the institution, which is the oldest free library maintained by taxation in any city of the world. The exterior of the building, which is Renaissance in style, has a frontage of two hundred and twenty-five feet and a depth of about three hundred feet, and is constructed of Milford granite of a pinkish tone. On the platform in front are two heroic bronze figures representing Science and Art, by Bela L. Pratt. Above the main entrance are the seals of the



COPLEY SQUARE AND VICINITY

Library, the City, and the State, sculptured by Augustus Saint-Gaudens; in the spandrels of the window arches are carved the marks of thirty-three famous printers.

The vestibule is adorned by Frederick MacMonnies' statue of Sir Harry Vane, governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, and by three double bronze doors designed by Daniel Chester French. Each door contains an allegorical figure in low relief; from left to right these figures symbolize Music, Poetry, Knowledge, Wisdom, Truth, and Romance.

The low entrance hall has its vaulting decorated with mosaics bearing the names of Boston's most famous sons. On the right are the Information Office, the Open-Shelf Room, and the Government Document Service. Beyond are the Newspaper Room, with daily papers from every state in the Union and all the important countries of the world, and the Periodical Department, which receives about fifteen hundred current magazines and contains, in addition, about twenty-five thousand bound

volumes of periodicals for reference. Beyond these rooms one reaches the noble **interior court**, at the rear of which are the Departments of Patents and Statistics.

From the entrance hall opens the great stairway, with walls of Siena marble. At the principal landing are two great lions by Louis Saint-Gaudens, the brother of Augustus, each a memorial to a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil War. The upper part of the walls of the staircase and of the main corridor above is filled with **mural decorations by Pierre Cécile Puvis de Chavannes**.

The main decoration in the corridor represents the nine Muses arising to greet the genius of enlightenment; the artist entitled it "The Muses of Inspiration hail the Spirit, Messenger of Light." As one looks out over the stairway from between the beautiful columns above it, the eight arched



PUBLIC LIBRARY

panels, viewed from left to right, represent the following subjects: *Philosophy* — Plato talks with a disciple in the Academy at Athens; *Astronomy* — The Chaldean shepherds observe the stars; *History* — A Muse commands a partly buried temple to yield its secrets; *Chemistry* — A fairy watches three winged spirits tending a retort; *Physics* — The spirits of Good and Bad Tidings float above the telegraph wires; *Pastoral Poetry* — Virgil visits his beehives; *Dramatic Poetry* — Æschylus gazes at Prometheus bound to his crag; *Epic Poetry* — Two figures representing the Iliad and the Odyssey wait upon blind Homer.

From the center of the corridor, one enters **Bates Hall**, the great reading-room of the Library. This noble room, with richly coffered barrel vault, is two hundred and eighteen feet long and fifty feet high; it takes its name from the first great benefactor of the institution. Its cases contain about ten thousand selected works of reference; the catalogue at its south end, consisting of 2,500,000 cards, is a complete index to the million volumes belonging to the central Library.

On the right of the staircase corridor one passes into the Delivery Room, designed and decorated by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A. This room is famous for the series of paintings illustrating the Quest and Achievement of the Holy Grail.

The series, beginning at the southwest corner of the room, is as follows: *The Vision* — The infant Galahad, in the arms of the nun to whose care he has been committed, lifts his hands to greet the Holy Grail brought before him by an angel; *The Oath of Knighthood* — The youthful Galahad keeps his vigil in the convent chapel while Sir Lancelot and Sir Bors attach his spurs; *The Round Table* — Sir Galahad is conducted by Joseph of Arimathea to the Seat Perilous, while King Arthur rises and the knights greet Galahad by raising the cross-shaped hilts of their swords; the hall is surrounded by angels, invisible to the knights; *The Departure* — The knights, about to set forth on the Quest of



BATES HALL, PUBLIC LIBRARY

the Holy Grail, receive the episcopal benediction; Sir Galahad bears his Red Cross banner; *The Castle of the Grail* — Galahad stands dumb beside the couch of the sick King Amfortas while the procession of the Grail passes unquestioned among the spell-bound inmates of the castle; *The Loathly Damsel* — The Damsel, riding upon a mule, upbraids Sir Galahad with his failure to break the spell by asking what the procession means; *The Seven Sins* — Sir Galahad breaks his way into the Castle of the Maidens by overcoming the Seven Knights of Darkness, who typify the Seven Deadly Sins; *The Key to the Castle* — Sir Galahad receives the key from the porter monk; *The Castle of the Maidens* — Sir Galahad is welcomed by the host of beautiful maidens, typifying the virtues, who have been imprisoned in the castle; *Blanchefleur* — Sir

Galahad, bade to marry his first love, repents of his intention and leaves her on the wedding morning to continue his quest; *The Death of Amfortas* — Sir Galahad, having returned to the Castle of the Grail and asked the question, tends the aged King Amfortas in his dying moments, while an angel bears the Grail from the Castle to the city of Sarras; *Galahad the Deliverer* — Sir Galahad rides forth with the blessings of those whom he has delivered from the spell; *Solomon's Ship* — Sir Galahad, accompanied by Sir Bors and Sir Perceval, is wafted across the seas to Sarras; the Grail, carried by an angel, guides the ship; *The City of Sarras* — Across the view of the city lie the sword and Red Cross shield of Galahad, its king; *The Golden Tree* — His life work accomplished, Sir Galahad builds a Golden Tree upon a hill at Sarras; Joseph of Arimathea, with a company of red-winged seraphs, appears before him with the Grail, now no longer covered.

By the window of this room stands an **ancient railing from the Guildhall of Boston, England**, before which, in the year 1607, some of the Pilgrim Fathers stood for trial.

From the Delivery Room one obtains access to the Librarian's office and **Trustees' Room**; the latter contains historic furnishings in the style of the French Empire, and a number of important paintings, including two portraits of Franklin.

Through the Venetian Lobby, decorated by Joseph Lindon Smith, one enters the **Children's Room**. The ceiling of the **Teacher's Reference Room**, beyond, bears an allegorical painting by John Elliott, entitled "The Triumph of Time"; the car of Father Time, accompanied by two figures representing the Hours of Birth and Death, is drawn by twenty splendid horses. The cases about the walls contain the private library of President John Adams. In the rear of this floor are the Lecture Hall and the bookstacks.

A stairway leads to the main corridor of the upper floor of the building, called **Sargent Hall**. All the decoration of this room is the work of John S. Sargent, R. A. Its four sections illustrate the thought and technique of the artist during a period of nearly thirty years. The general subject of the paintings is the Triumph of Religion; they depict the various phases through which religion has passed, from Paganism through Judaism to Christianity.

The lunette at the north end of the hall shows the *Children of Israel kneeling beneath the yoke of Egypt and Assyria*; their hands are raised in supplication to Jehovah, whose face is screened by the red wings of seraphim. On the vaulting in front of the lunette are the pagan divinities whom the Israelites were tempted to worship. Here the background is formed by the black form of the *Egyptian Nūt, Goddess of the Heavens*; above the cornice on one side towers the savage figure of *Moloch*, balanced by the beautiful but sensuous figure of *Astarte, Phœnician Goddess of Love*, on the other hand. Below the lunette is the *Frieze of the Prophets*, with the massive sculptured figure of *Moses* in the center.

The opposite end of the hall presents the *central dogmas of Christianity*. Above are seated the *three figures of the Trinity*. The middle of the wall is occupied by a *crucifix, with the bodies of Adam and Eve bound to that of Christ* and holding cups in which to catch the sacred blood for the healing of mankind. Below are figures of angels bearing the crown of thorns and other instruments of Christ's passion.

The niches at the right and left of the end wall contain *two representations of the Virgin Mary*, one showing the happy Mother, holding her child and crowned by angels; the other Our Lady of Sorrows, conceived as a statue behind a row of altar candles, with seven swords thrust into her heart. Upon the vaulting above are depicted the *events in the life of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin*, collectively called the *Fifteen Mysteries*. On the left are the *Joyful Mysteries*, centering about the birth of Christ; on the right the *Sorrowful Mysteries*, culminating in his death; and in the center, in high

relief, the *Glorious Mysteries*, including the Resurrection, the Ascension, and the Assumption of the Virgin.

Above the side walls of the hall are six lunettes. The central lunette of the east wall is entitled *The Law*, and represents the Hebrew people, conceived as a child crouching between the knees of Jehovah. The lunette on the left is called *The Fall of Gog and Magog* and pictures the final moment when all things earthly shall perish. The lunette at the other end of this wall presents the *Dawn of the Messianic Era*, in which a child leads humanity through the Gates of Paradise. The three lunettes on the opposite side of the hall present *The Judgment*, in a single composition. In the center an angel weighs the souls of men. The good soul is welcomed into the Celestial Choir on the left; at the right, the lightweight

soul is dragged away to a frightful Hell, where a green monster crams souls of the doomed into his jaws.

In the frames above the stairway are the two panels last painted by Mr. Sargent. They represent the mediæval antithesis of *Church and Synagogue*. The Synagogue, on the left, is typified by a haggard woman,



"ART," PUBLIC LIBRARY

blinded and fallen, clutching a broken scepter. The Church, on the right, is a majestic seated figure gazing outward with clear vision; between her knees is the dead Christ; about her head are grouped the symbols of the four Evangelists.

Besides this Hall, the upper floor of the Library contains numerous rooms devoted to special collections of books. From the center of Sargent Hall one reaches the **Brown Music Library**. The north room, known as the **Barton-Ticknor Library**, contains most of the rarer books belonging to the institution, including the Barton collection of Shakespeareana; the Ticknor collection of Spanish literature; the Prince Library of Americana. On the south is an **Exhibition Room**. Beyond this room are the Departments of Fine Arts and Technology. In an annex to this floor are housed the extensive printing and binding plants operated by the Library.

The Public Library is the center of a system of thirty-one Branches, distributed throughout the city.

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal) is one of the richest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the city. It was the crowning work of

the architect, H. H. Richardson, and is called his masterpiece. Its style as defined by him is the French Romanesque, as freely rendered in the pyramidal-towered churches of Auvergne, the central tower predominating. It is constructed of yellowish granite, with brown freestone trimmings. The elaborate decorative work of the interior is by John La Farge. The chapel, with open outside stairway, is connected with the church by the open cloister, and here are placed stones from the old St. Botolph Church in Boston, England, presented by the authorities of that church. Trinity Church was consecrated in 1877. Its predecessor was destroyed in the fire of 1872. That stood on Summer Street at the corner of Hawley Street, a Gothic structure with massive stone walls and tower. *Phillips Brooks* was rector of Trinity from 1869 to 1891, when he was made Bishop of Massachusetts. Near by, on the northeast corner of Clarendon and Newbury streets, is the rectory of the church. Trinity, founded in 1728, is the third Episcopal church established in Boston.

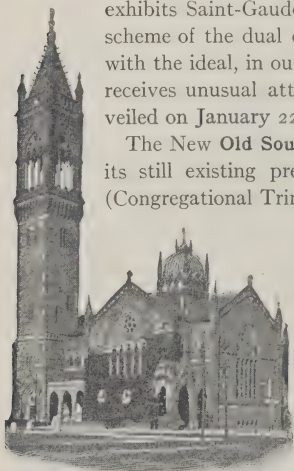


TRINITY CHURCH

Phillips Brooks, 1835-1893, the sixth Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was accounted the foremost American preacher of his day. His life work found its fullest expression in the varied and far-reaching activities of Trinity Church. The **Phillips Brooks Memorial**, in the green on the Huntington Avenue side of this church, was erected by popular subscription of citizens as a tribute to the beloved religious leader, and passed to the care and custody of the corporation of Trinity by deed from the committee representing the subscribers. The statue is by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and the canopy by Charles F. McKim of McKim, Mead, & White. Both are

posthumous works, but the designs of both were practically completed before the death of the sculptor and the architect. The statue — of heroic size, representing the preacher in his pulpit garb and attitude, and the hooded head of Jesus appearing back of the figure, with the Saviour's right hand on the preacher's shoulder, typifying the inspirer —

exhibits Saint-Gaudens' last and boldest development of his scheme of the dual composition, the blending of the realistic with the ideal, in outdoor statuary; and as such invites and receives unusual attention. The memorial was formally unveiled on January 22, 1910.



NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH

The **New Old South Church**, so called to distinguish it from its still existing predecessor, the Old South Meetinghouse (Congregational Trinitarian), is also, like Trinity, noteworthy

for richness of design and ornamentation in both the exterior and interior of the structure. It is in the North Italian Gothic style, and constructed mainly of the local Roxbury stone. The great tower terminating in a pyramidal spire, composed of combinations of colored stones, rises two hundred and forty-eight feet. The main entrance through the front of the tower is richly decorated and recessed. Delicate carvings of vines and fruits in a belt of gray sandstone

ornament the façade. In the beautiful arcade between the tower and the south transept, across which are the words, "Behold I have set thee an open door," are inscribed tablets. One bears this inscription: "1669. Old South Church. Preserved and blessed of God for more than two hundred years while worshiping on its original site, corner of Washington and Milk streets, whence it was removed to this building in 1875, amid constant proofs of his guidance and loving favor. *Qui transtulit sustinet.*" The distinguished preacher, George A. Gordon, was minister of the Old South Church, 1884-1927.

North of the church the **Art Clubhouse**, of a Romanesque style, finishes the line of striking architecture along Dartmouth Street as far as Newbury Street. The Dartmouth Street entrance, under the arch of terra-cotta work, is the public entrance to the large art gallery, in which exhibitions are given in the winter and spring seasons. Around the corner on

Newbury Street (No. 162) is the building used by the Guild of Boston Artists, where work by the members is on exhibition.

The former main buildings of the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** (founded by Professor William B. Rogers as a school of applied science, and chartered in 1861) occupy, together with the Natural History Museum, the entire square bounded by Boylston, Berkeley, Newbury, and Clarendon streets. With the exception of its Department of Architecture, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology moved to Cambridge in 1916 (see page 108). The above department still uses the old Rogers Building, dignified in design, with high portal approached



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND OLD TECHNOLOGY BUILDINGS

by a noble flight of broad stone steps. In this building is Huntington Hall, where are given the free lecture courses of the Lowell Institute (founded in 1839 by the will of John Lowell, Jr.). The old "Walker Building," severely plain, is now used by the Boston University College of Business Administration.

The **Natural History Museum**, sedate and elegant in style and finish, fronts on Berkeley Street. It is the building of the Boston Society of Natural History, founded in 1831. It was erected in 1864. Over the entrance door is carved the society's seal, which bears the head of Cuvier. On the keystones of the windows are carved heads of animals, and a sculptured eagle surmounts the pediment. The collections in the halls and galleries of this museum are admirably arranged.

Above Copley Square, on or near *Huntington Avenue*, we find other institutions of note. On Exeter Street, north of the avenue, on a Blagden Street corner, is the building of the **Boston Athletic Association** and, farther north, beyond Boylston Street, on Newbury Street corners, are

the **Massachusetts Normal Art School** and the *Copley Methodist Episcopal Church*, formerly the South Congregational Church (Unitarian), long the pulpit of *Edward Everett Hale*. Next to the church on Newbury Street is the **Horace Mann School** for the deaf. Opposite Exeter Street, on the south side of Huntington Avenue, began in 1922 a most important enterprise for public improvement — the extension of Stuart Street. This new thoroughfare leads to Washington Street and is essential to the development of the long-vacant Park Square lands (see page 101). In Irvington Street, the next above Stuart Street, is the **South Armory**. Beyond Exeter Street, on Huntington Avenue, is the long-spreading



SYMPHONY HALL

Mechanics Building, headquarters of the venerable Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association (instituted 1795, incorporated 1806), in the great halls of which industrial exhibitions are given. At the corner of Belvidere and Dalton streets, west of the Mechanics Building, is the **Mechanic Arts High School**.

In the neighborhood, on side streets — Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul — reached from the avenue through a beautiful park and garden, is the striking stone **Christian Science Church**, rising to the lofty height of two hundred and twenty feet, topped by a magnificent dome, and with an auditorium of five thousand sittings. It has a melodious chime of bells, which are rung with pleasing frequency. This is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, — The Mother Church so called, generously endowed by Mrs. Eddy, the founder of this denomination.

About the Junction of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues. In this section are grouped more notable buildings, giving it a special distinction. At the east corner of the two avenues is **Horticultural Hall**, the fine building of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (organized 1829), in which great exhibitions of flowers and fruits are held. The opposite corner is marked by **Symphony Hall**, successor of the old Music Hall as a "temple of music," where the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the oratorios of the Handel and Haydn Society are given;

also the early summer "Pop" concerts. Each season the world's great musicians play and sing in frequent concerts in this auditorium of distinguished tradition.

Nearly opposite, on Huntington Avenue, are the **Repertory Theatre** and, at the corner of Gainsborough Street, the building of the **New England Conservatory of Music** (established in 1867). In its entrance hall stands the **statue of Beethoven** by Crawford, originally in the old Music Hall. Near the avenue, with an entrance on St. Botolph Street, next street south, is the **Boston Arena**, one of the largest auditoriums in the city. The great central space in winter is used for ice skating and hockey games.

Through *Westland Avenue*, north of the junction of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, the *Back Bay Fens* may be reached. Here, at Hemenway Street, is the *Western entrance*, with the *Fountain* in memory of Ellen



WESTLAND AVENUE ENTRANCE TO THE FENS

C. Johnson, superintendent of the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn. Facing the entrance is the well-designed **Fire Alarm Headquarters** of the City of Boston Fire Department.

Huntington Avenue and about the Fens. Continuing along Huntington Avenue, we pass other buildings of note in succession and soon come upon a noble assemblage of institutions, — museums, colleges, schools, hospitals, — housed in monumental structures about the upper Fens.

Next beyond the Conservatory of Music rises the great building of the **Boston Young Men's Christian Association** and beyond this, on the same side, is the *Durant Incorporated*, an ambitious project, with athletic and recreational features, for and fostered by women.

On the right side of the avenue is the **Boston Opera House**, with simple, dignified façade. No. 416, on the opposite side, is the **Tufts College Medical School** (the seat of Tufts College is College Hill, Medford; see page 128). On the right side, again, we have the impressive **Boston Museum of Fine Arts**, with Cyrus E. Dallin's symbolic statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," facing the entrance court.

The **Museum of Fine Arts** (incorporated 1870) was first opened in 1876 in a building in Copley Square, now the site of the Copley Plaza Hotel. This second structure of the institution was available for use in 1909.

The part of the Museum, the gift of Mrs. Robert D. Evans, facing the Fenway was erected in 1913. On this side another wing was opened in 1928. In its general scheme the construction embodies the results of studies of the principal museums of Europe and of modern museology, made by advisory committees composed of artists and architects, in connection with the director and the museum staff. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts ranks among the most important art museums in the world. A printed guide to the chief exhibits may be obtained at the office.



BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

The collections include Egyptian and Classical Art, Chinese and Japanese sculptures and paintings. Western Art embraces Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, English, and American paintings, Flemish tapestries, and Mohammedan pottery, rugs, and velvets. The first of the *mural decorations* by John S. Sargent, in the rotunda at the top

of the main stairway, were placed in 1921. The completion of the Sargent decorations, which the artist executed in London, preceded his death, April 15, 1925, by a very short time. This last work of the distinguished painter is over the main stairway. The Museum has a valuable library on works of art. Both the buildings and collections are the results of private subscriptions or bequests, for the Museum receives no help from city or state. Admission is free. The Museum is open weekdays and Sundays. *The School of the Museum of Fine Arts*, which gives instruction in drawing and painting, modeling and designing, is in a separate building to the west of the main structure.

Opposite the Art Museum is the **Wentworth Institute**, a school of "the mechanical arts," with day and evening courses, incorporated in 1904, and provided for in the will of Arioch Wentworth, a Boston merchant. Ruggles Street northward leads into the Fens, and directly to **Fenway Court**, which contains the rich collection of works of art belonging to the **Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**.

Back of Fenway Court, facing or near the Fenway road at its junction with Huntington Avenue, is the fine cluster of Boston school buildings



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

of the higher grade, — the **Girls' Latin**, the **Boston Normal**, the **High School of Commerce**, and the **Public Latin School** (see page 51), the last two with entrances on Avenue Louis Pasteur. On the *Fenway* are the buildings of **Simmons College** (chartered 1899), established by the will of John Simmons, a Boston merchant, to furnish instruction in "such branches of art, science and industry" as will "best enable women to earn an independent livelihood." Also on the Fenway, nearer Brookline Avenue, is the

handsome new building of **Notre Dame Academy** (Roman Catholic).

The broad *Avenue Louis Pasteur* leads from the Fenway to the noble group of marble structures constituting the **Harvard University School of Medicine**, on Longwood Avenue, and the "White City" of hospitals in this quarter, of which the Medical School is the center. The central white pillared *Administration Building* faces an open court, and the laboratory buildings are on either side. The establishment of the school of medicine in this location has attracted a number of important hospitals to available vacant lands



ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM

in this neighborhood. The **Boston Lying-in Hospital** and the **Medical School Dormitories** are respectively on the southern and northern corners of Avenue Louis Pasteur and Longwood Avenue. The **Peter Bent Brigham Hospital**, the **Collis P. Huntington Memorial**, the **Children's and Infants' Hospitals**, the **House of the Good Samaritan**, the **Beth Israel Hospital**, the **Harvard Dental School**, the **Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory**, the **Angell Memorial Hospital for Animals**, and the **Massachusetts College of Pharmacy** closely surround the Medical School or are in the neighborhood. The **Psychopathic Hospital**, the **Palmer**



HARVARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Memorial Hospital, the **New England Deaconess Hospital**, and other institutions are along the *Riverway* and *Jamaicaway* within a short walking distance; and the **New England Baptist Hospital** and the **Robert Bent Brigham Hospital** are at the summit of *Parker Hill*, and almost equally near.

We may return by *Brookline Avenue*, tak-

ing a surface car. Many will prefer a walk through the **Fens**. This broad expanse, following the banks of Muddy River, is one of the great beauty spots in the system of parks which is Boston's pride. While great athletic fields provide recreational features, an æsthetic treatment has prevailed in the development of this area. Some of the most pleasing vistas and the most charming sections are seen as we pass the beautiful Fenway front of the Art Museum. A short distance beyond, the **Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children** presents its classic façade. Near the pond is a statue of **Robert Burns** by H. H. Kitson. We are shortly in the grove of poplars near the junction of the Fenway and Boylston Street. Here is the monument to **John Boyle O'Reilly**, the Irish poet, editor, and athlete, erected in 1897 (Daniel C. French, sculptor).

On the *Fenway* near Boylston Street is the handsome house of the **Boston Medical Library** (founded in 1874), ornamenting the street. The principal reading room is *Holmes Hall*, named for Dr. Oliver Wendell

Holmes and adorned with mementos of him. His own valuable medical library is preserved in the general collection of this library — the fourth in size of the medical libraries of the country. There is here the Storer collection of medical medals, remarkable in its variety and extent.

At the corner of the Fenway and Boylston Street, facing the latter, is the house of the **Massachusetts Historical Society** (founded in 1791), the oldest historical society in the country, and probably in the world. This distinguished building contains the society's rare library enriched with historical documents and manuscripts. Over the entrance to the Dowse Library are the *crossed swords* which used to rest above the library of William H. Prescott, and to which Thackeray alludes in the opening of "The Virginians." The cabinet *museum of curios* contains numerous interesting objects, among them the wooden Indian which topped the old Province House and the cannon ball which struck the Brattle Square Church during the Siege.

On the opposite side of Boylston Street, corner of Ipswich Street, the finely designed *Church of the Redemption* (Universalist) should be observed. From the grove of poplars we take a circling course westward and northwestward, to the end of the Fenway at Charlesgate and Commonwealth Avenue. From the bridge over Ipswich Street and the railroad we see, to the left, **Fenway Park**, the great baseball arena (American League), occupying ample grounds, with a seating capacity of some thirty-five thousand.

Effectively placed at the turn of the Fenway by Charlesgate, and facing Commonwealth Avenue, is the **memorial to Patrick A. Collins**, another worthy Irish-American; orator and statesman, in national, state, and city service, ending his public career as a mayor of Boston. This is the work of Henry H. Kitson and his wife, Alice Ruggles Kitson, and was placed in 1908.

Charlesgate is the passage through which *Muddy River*, coming over from Brookline through the Fens, empties into the Charles River; and the streets on either side are *Charlesgate East* and *Charlesgate West*.

West of Charlesgate West, at the junction of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, is Kenmore Station. Here is the entrance to the **Boylston Street Subway**, which passes under Commonwealth Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue, by the north side of the steam-railroad



JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY
MONUMENT

tracks, to and through Boylston Street, east. Many finely appointed hotels, handsome modern dwellings, and apartment houses are in the broad thoroughfares, adjacent to Kenmore Station.

Massachusetts Avenue (see page 79) is the great artery north and south through this quarter of the Back Bay. It extends, by the *Harvard Bridge*, across the Charles River into Cambridge (see page 108). At the corner of the avenue and Beacon Street is the **Mount Vernon Church** (Congregational Trinitarian), successor of the church on Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, now the Boston University Law School building (see page 50).



AGASSIZ BRIDGE IN THE FENS

The quarter west of Massachusetts Avenue is colloquially termed the "New Back Bay." *Bay State Road*, making off from Charlesgate West to the riverside, is especially noticeable for its interesting display of varied types of domestic architecture.

Commonwealth Avenue, beyond Kenmore Station (where the Subway emerges) and **Governor Square** is, with neighboring streets to the south, identified with the motor-car industry. In this quarter there are a few architecturally notable quasi-public structures. Most conspicuous is the white-walled and white-domed **Temple Israel**, the stateliest Hebrew church in Boston. Beyond the new, finely designed bridge at Cottage Farm are the **Commonwealth Armory** and **Braves Field**, where the baseball games of the National League are played.

Out Beacon Street (which intersects Commonwealth Avenue at

Governor Square), and toward the westerly end of this "New Back Bay," on Audubon Circle, with westerly frontage on Audubon Road, is the strikingly designed **Second Church** (Congregational Unitarian), in the English Georgian style, with parish house adjoining. This is the seventh edifice of the Second Church, and the sixth in line from the historic Old North Church in North Square, used for fuel during the Siege of Boston (see page 61).

6. THE PARK SQUARE DISTRICT AND THE SOUTH END

The **Park Square District** is notable for huge construction projects and for recent improvements. It offers the best approach to the **South End**.

Park Square is the wide opening from Boylston Street toward the south at the busy point where, on its opposite side, the Common and the Public Garden come together at Charles Street. Facing the Boylston Street opening to the square is the **Emancipation Group**, commemorating the freeing of the slaves by President Lincoln, erected in 1879. Like the Back Bay, the region southwest of the square is composed largely of "made land" and is developed from the narrow neck which connected the old town with Roxbury.

Most of the Park Square District was used by the Boston and Providence Railroad until 1899. The triangular portion between Columbus Avenue, Providence Street, and Arlington Street was the site of the passenger station, built in 1873. For many years the vast area abandoned for railroad purposes was idle and unproductive. Since the World War the sky line of this district, as seen from every angle, has been changing rapidly. In the streets running west — Columbus Avenue, Providence and Stuart streets, and St. James Avenue (the latter beginning at Arlington Street) — and in the cross streets — Arlington, Berkeley, and Clarendon — the erection of lofty hotels, public and semipublic buildings, and huge structures for shops and stores and for business and office uses is the most conspicuous evidence of Boston's recent material development. Besides the **Statler Building** and the **Hotel Statler**, which have taken the key position at Columbus Avenue, Arlington Street, and Providence Street, other notable structures in this neighborhood are the **Park Square Building**, occupying the entire block, at Arlington, Providence, and Berkeley streets and St. James Avenue; the building of the *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company*, Clarendon and Stuart streets and St. James Avenue; **Police Department Headquarters**, Berkeley and

Stuart streets, and the *Back Bay Post Office*, Stuart Street. The **Cadet Armory** is on the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Arlington Street.

The South End was planned and built up on a generous scale to become the permanent fashionable part of the city. Such favor it was enjoying when the lavish development of the Back Bay began, and fashion was not long in turning from it and moving westward. With all its air of having seen better days, however, this quarter still has attractions.

Besides Columbus Avenue, which we have seen opening from Park Square, the great thoroughfares south are Washington and Tremont streets and Shawmut Avenue.

Among the most noteworthy institutions in the South End are: the **English High School**, at Warren Avenue, Dartmouth Street, and Montgomery Street; the enlarged **Girls' High School**, West Newton Street; **Boston College High School** (Roman Catholic), Harrison Avenue (No. 761); and **Franklin Union**, Berkeley Street (No. 41). This last institution, made possible by Benjamin Franklin's bequest of £1000 to the City of Boston, was erected in 1907 and 1908. It offers technical education for men and women. The decorative mural panels in the entrance hall, illustrating scenes in Franklin's life, deserve attention. Franklin's will stipulated that his gift should be invested and increased for 100 years before it was used. The fund was so well managed that 108 years after the death of Franklin it amounted to \$405,000.

Occupying land bounded by or in the neighborhood of Harrison Avenue, East Concord Street, Albany Street, and Massachusetts Avenue are the buildings grouped about the great **Boston City Hospital**, and the **School of Medicine** connected with **Boston University**.

Of the churches in this region, the stone **Cathedral of the Holy Cross** (Roman Catholic), on Washington Street at the corner of Malden Street, is the greatest. It is the largest Catholic church in New England and in some respects the finest. It is in the early-English Gothic style. The interior is richly designed and embellished. The arch of the front vestibule is constructed of bricks from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict (now leveled) in Somerville, which was burned by a mob on the night of August 11, 1834. In the front yard of the edifice is the bronze **statue of Columbus**, by Alois Buyens (a replica of the San Domingo monument), erected in 1892. The Cathedral is the headquarters of the Archdiocese of Boston and the seat of His Eminence, Cardinal William H. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston. The **Church of the Immaculate**

Conception, Harrison Avenue and East Concord Street, has an interior rich in ornamentation.

Of the older Protestant churches, several have become "institutional churches," with numerous and varied helpful activities.

7. THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS

East Boston, comprising two islands, is most conveniently reached by the Tunnel under the harbor, connections with which are easily made, as shown on the map, page 38. Ferry boats also run to and from Atlantic Avenue and East Boston, and from these visitors may get an impression of the water-front activity.

The earliest white settler, **Samuel Maverick**, whose name is perpetuated in many ways in East Boston, came here in 1630 and built a



CASTLE ISLAND, MARINE PARK

fortified house. Its site is placed by some in Belmont Square on Camp Hill where later, in the Revolutionary period, a fort was erected.

In the days of wooden ships East Boston was a center of shipyards, whence fine craft were launched. Here were built splendid clipper ships for the California service in the gold-digging days. Now these islands have, for the most part, become a place of steamship docks and of manufacturing. Since 1923 East Boston's chief attraction has been the great **Airport** at Jeffries Point. Here, with an ideal situation, on land owned by the Commonwealth and only fifteen minutes by electric car from the center of the city, is the finest air-service station in New England and superior to most of the airports of the world.

Other attractions to East Boston are slight. From several of the hill streets pleasant and wide harbor views open up. **World War Memorial Park** lies on the harbor, or south, side of the main island.

South Boston has become a great industrial center and a place of shipping docks. Its points of popular interest today are the remnant

of **Dorchester Heights**, — **Telegraph Hill**, — upon which is the monument "perpetuating the erection of American fortifications that forced the British to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776"; and the beautiful water-front esplanade, the **Marine Park**, of the Boston Public Parks System, with its handsomely housed Aquarium. These are all at the east end of the District locally known as "The Point." In the Marine Park is the admirable **statue of Farragut**, in bronze, erected in 1893. City Point is a favorite yachting station with several **yacht clubhouses**. Off the Point is the United States Life-Saving Station. A long bridge connects **Fort Independence** on Castle Island (a disused government fortification ceded to the city for park purposes) with the shore boulevard.



HEAD HOUSE, MARINE PARK

Castle Island extends out into the harbor for some distance. It is the scene of many picnics and offers a fine opportunity to catch the ocean breeze and see the incoming and outgoing shipping. A breakwater provides a pleasure bay for small boats. From City Point a parkway extends along Columbia Road to Franklin Park and the Blue Hills of Milton, which can be seen in the

distance, to the south. Just before the Parkway leaves the water's edge and turns inland is Columbus Park, a large playground made from Dorchester Bay by dredging and filling in the flats. Extending from this point into the bay is a neck of land and roadway terminating in the main pumping station of the southern division of the great intercepting sewer of the city, and also one of the works of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. At the foot of L Street is a public bath open the year round. For many Bostonians no summer day is complete without their salt-water dip at the L-Street Baths. A few hardy persons appear on the coldest days, and photographs have been taken of the more venturesome swimmers surrounded by cakes of ice. In the lower part of the district the Lawrence schoolhouse on West Third Street marks the site of **Nook Hill**, where, during the Siege of Boston, on March 16, 1776, a battery was planted which completed the line of the American fortifications. The British troops evacuated the town of Boston the following day. A bronze tablet records this event. The **Commonwealth Pier**

and the largest **Dry Dock** on the Atlantic coast, built by the state, are worth inspection. The importance of this South Boston water front was evident during the World War, and a site was chosen here for the *United States Army Quartermaster's Storage Buildings*. The large new **Fish Pier**, the center of the industry, offers novel sights and smells to inland visitors.

The **Roxbury District** has many attractions for the antiquarian. In 1630 settlers who came over with Winthrop took up their abode here, establishing themselves near the present **John Eliot Square**, with its century-old meetinghouse of the "First Religious Society in Roxbury" (dating from 1631), on the site of the first rude structure, in which John Eliot preached for more than fifty years. The settlement was called Rocksborough from the great ledge of rocks running through it, — the so-called Roxbury Pudding-stone. Among the Revolutionary landmarks is **Roxbury High Fort**, marked by the lofty, ornate white water pipe, on the hill of Highland Park, between Beach Glen and Fort avenues. The High Fort crowned the famous Roxbury lines of investment during the Siege of Boston. The lines of the fort are indicated, and it is fittingly marked by a tablet. *Highland Street*, which leads from John Eliot Square, passes the short *Morley Street*, where is still to be seen the last **home of Edward Everett Hale**, — a broad, roomy, old-time house. On Highland Street was "Rockledge," the **home of William Lloyd Garrison** in his later years. On *Warren Street*, not far from the Dudley Street station, is the site of the **birthplace of General Joseph Warren**, now covered by a stone house built in 1846 by Dr. John Collins Warren "as a permanent memorial of the spot." In the neighboring square is the **statue of Warren**, by Paul W. Bartlett, placed in 1904. Near by, on Kearsarge Avenue, was the **home of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow** of the *Kearsarge* which destroyed the *Alabama* in the Civil War. Here also until 1927 (see page 106) was the **Roxbury Latin School**, only ten years the junior of the Boston Latin School, having been established in 1645. Of this school Warren was a master when he was but nineteen years old. Near the old Boston line, at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets, is the ancient burying ground in which are the tombs of John Eliot and of the Dudleys, — Governor Thomas Dudley (died 1653), Governor Joseph Dudley (1720), Chief Justice Dudley (1752), and Colonel William Dudley (1743). In the southern part of this District is **Franklin Park**, the largest single park in the Boston City Parks System, and **Franklin Field** for outdoor sports.

The **West Roxbury District** contains memorials of Theodore Parker, and embraces "Brook Farm," the place of the experiment in socialism

by the Brook Farm Community of literary folk in 1841-1847, and the scene of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." The old First Parish meetinghouse with its Wren tower, on Centre Street, locally known as the **Theodore Parker Church**, from Parker's ministry here, remained close by the crossing of the West Roxbury Parkway until 1913. In front of its successor, a little farther up Centre Street, corner of Corey Street, is a fine bronze **statue of Parker**. Farther along this main street, at



PATH IN THE WILDERNESS, FRANKLIN PARK

the corner of Cottage Avenue, **Parker's residence** yet stands, — now occupied as the parish house of a neighboring Catholic church. From this point on Centre Street we see the new, 1927, group of buildings of the **Roxbury Latin School** (see page 105). **Brook Farm** is but little changed in its outward aspect. It lies about a mile distant from Spring Street.

The **Stony Brook Reservation** of the Metropolitan Parks System is in this District and is pleasantly approached from Boston and Brookline by the **West Roxbury Parkway**. **Forest Hills Cemetery**, one of the most beautiful of modern burying grounds, is in another part of the District, close by the terminus of the Elevated Line at Forest Hills. Here are the graves or tombs of General Joseph Warren, Rear Admirals Winslow and Thacher, William Lloyd Garrison, John Gilbert, the actor, Martin Milmore, the sculptor, and many others of distinction. At Milmore's grave is the monument representing the Angel of Death staying the hand of the sculptor, an exceptionally fine piece of sculpture by Daniel C. French. The **Arborway**, much used by motorists, joins Forest Hills and Franklin Park, and here, near Forest Hills, the easily recognized *West Roxbury Court House* is a structure of pleasing architecture. On the northern shore of **Jamaica Pond** is the **Children's Museum**, consisting of natural history and other exhibits. **Jamaica Plain**, in which are the **Arnold Arboretum** and **Olmsted Park** of the Boston City Parks System, is a part of this District.

The **Dorchester District** is now essentially a place of homes. It embraces a series of hills, several of them commanding pleasant water views. Since the extension, 1927, of the Boston rapid transit system to **Fields Corner**, the District is easily and quickly reached from the heart of the city. **Meetinghouse Hill**, in the northern part, is crowned with a fine example of the New England meetinghouse of the early nineteenth century, in direct descent from the first meetinghouse of 1631. At Upham's Corner, on Dudley Street and Columbia Road, is the **ancient burying ground**, one of the most interesting in the country. Among the distinguished tombs here are those of Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton, chief justice of the court before which the witchcraft trials at Salem were held, and Richard Mather, the founder of the Mather family in New England. There are a number of imposing tablets.

The **Brighton District** was once the great cattle mart of New England, and famous also for its extensive market gardens and nurseries. A few of the latter remain, but the District is mainly a residential section. On the Charles River side it has a speedway, and a children's playground and outdoor gymnasium. We shall see the Commonwealth Avenue side of the Brighton District as we make our approach to Newton (see page 123).

The **Hyde Park District** is the most rural of the outlying ones. A part of the Stony Brook Reservation, Metropolitan Parks System, lies within its borders.

II. THE METROPOLITAN REGION

The thirty-seven cities and towns comprising with modern Boston the Metropolitan Community, all lying in the "Boston Basin" (see page 3), or touched by a circle with a radius of fifteen miles from the State House, are:

CITIES — Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, and Woburn.

TOWNS — Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Hingham, Hull, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, and Winthrop.

CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD

Visitors to Boston naturally wish to see **Cambridge** — the city across the Charles River. The two cities are joined by several bridges. Up the river from the bridge at the Charles River Dam (see page 76) these are the *Longfellow* (still familiarly called the West Boston or Cambridge Bridge, see page 77), the *Harvard* (see page 79), the *Cottage Farm* (see page 100), the *River Street*, the *Western Avenue*, the *John W. Weeks Memorial* (a footbridge much used by Harvard students), and the *Larz Anderson* Bridges.

In visiting Cambridge from Boston it is interesting to go by one bridge and to return by another. Motorists from down-town Boston who take the Longfellow Bridge can follow **Memorial Drive** toward the west, along the Cambridge shore of the Charles River. From near this bridge the **Cambridge Parkway** extends along the East Cambridge front of the lower basin toward the **Northern Traffic Artery** at *Lechmere Square*.

The new buildings of the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** are best seen by approaching Cambridge over the **Harvard Bridge**. *Massachusetts Avenue* in the two municipalities is connected by this bridge. "The New Technology" was dedicated June 14, 1916, and marks an event in the movement to surround the Charles River Basin with dignified architecture. In 1912 the Institute, long established on Boylston Street, Boston (see page 93), purchased fifty acres, most of it made land, in Cambridge to the east of Massachusetts Avenue, bordering the Charles River Parkway. In 1913 William Welles Bosworth was appointed architect of "The New Technology" group. The buildings for educational

use occupy the land nearest the avenue. These are connected buildings clustered about the library. The central court, which opens on the river front, extends into two large, though minor, courts near the parkway. As the central court is entered, the visitor faces the classic architecture of the library and administration building, with pillared portico and dome. To the left of this, and extending toward the river, is the long structure devoted to Mechanical Engineering; this department occupies also the adjoining structure, facing on the west minor court, the other two sides of this court being bounded by the Civil Engineering buildings, one of which looks out on the avenue and the other on the parkway. To the right and



THE HARVARD BRIDGE AND "THE NEW TECHNOLOGY"

nearest the river are the wings devoted to general studies, bounding two sides of the east court, while Chemistry occupies the building on the third side of this court and that along the great court on its east side. Physics and Electrical Engineering occupy that portion of the main building between the portico and Chemistry, while Mining and Metallurgy are housed in an extension of buildings to the right along the line of the administration group. The Library, the finest engineering collection in the country, is directly beneath the dome, whose "eye" furnishes abundant light for the great reading room. The administration offices are just within the great portico.

These structures, for which the pilaster treatment was selected, are so well proportioned that their magnitude is likely to be underestimated. For a scale of comparison it may be said that the Boston Public Library might be placed within the great central court and have room for a wide city street around it, between it and the buildings on either side.

The laboratories, which occupy vast spaces within the buildings, are

strictly utilitarian and hardly admit of popular description. In the hydraulic laboratory there are 800 feet of canals for measuring the flow of liquids, and a great pump of 22,000-gallons-a-minute capacity. The steam laboratory is the best of its class in the country, while the electrical and chemical laboratories are fitted with the newest of modern devices.

The **Pratt School of Naval Architecture** and the **Daniel Guggenheim Aëronautical Laboratory** continue the frontage along Massachusetts Avenue. The latter, commenced 1927, contains the largest wind tunnel

in the world for testing model airplanes. Back of the educational buildings is space for future growth, while along the farthest line, bounding the railroad, are placed the power house and various laboratories.

The east half of the Technology holdings in Cambridge is reserved for student uses. Here are located the track and athletic field. The chief feature of the student section is the Walker Memorial, an all-Technology stu-



CAMBRIDGE CITY HALL

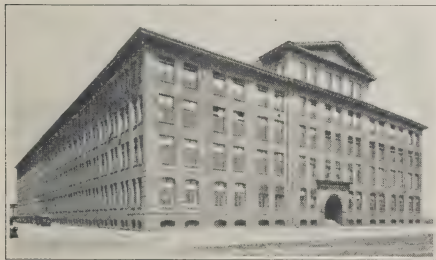
dent club in honor of President Francis A. Walker, who recognized during his term the need that existed for better acquaintance among the students. The dormitories and fraternity houses occupy the ground farthest east, or down the river, and here is the house of the president.

Massachusetts Avenue continues through *Cambridgeport* until, beyond Central Square, one observes the **City Hall**, a fine building of reddish granite with brownstone trimmings and a clock tower. Other city institutions may be seen by leaving a surface car at Trowbridge Street, at the end of which will be found the **Public Library** and the **Manual Training School**. Close by are the **English High School** and the **Latin School**.

Massachusetts Avenue leads into **Harvard Square**. The trip to Harvard Square from Boston may be made in the least possible time—under fifteen minutes from Park Street Station of the Subway—by the **Cambridge Tunnel**. The cars go under Beacon Hill and emerge into daylight as they cross the **Longfellow Bridge**. On the left is an unequalled view of the Back Bay. On the right is **East Cambridge**, with many workshops and factories. Conspicuous here, and near the bridge, is the great

Athenæum Press of Ginn and Company. The Athenæum Press is devoted entirely to printing, binding, and shipping Ginn and Company's publications. The court houses of Middlesex County, Southern District, are in East Cambridge. On the Cambridge side the tunnel cars go underground and with two stops only, Kendall Square and Central Square, arrive at Harvard Square. The busy subway station from which we emerge is in the center. Here is **Harvard University**.

After a first impression of the square let us begin our tour about the University grounds at the corner of **The Yard**, where Quincy Street leads out of Massachusetts Avenue. (See the map of Cambridge.) Separated from the Yard on Quincy Street is the **Harvard Union**, erected 1901, of which Henry L. Higginson was the chief donor. It is a sort of home, or meeting ground, for graduates as well as undergraduates. Across the street, facing Massachusetts Avenue, is a *gate and boundary*



THE ATHENÆUM PRESS

wall given by the class of 1880. The names *Theodore Roosevelt* and *Robert Bacon* are in tablets set in the wall on opposite sides of the gate. Facing Quincy Street is a *gate in memory of Thomas Dudley, governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay*. The first house on the corner and within the Yard was formerly the Harvard Observatory. Afterward it was the home of President Felton, and later of the venerated Professor A. P. Peabody. The ample house next above is the *president's house*, replacing the little brick dwelling of President Eliot's day. Next stands **Emerson Hall**, erected in memory of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and beyond, at the intersection of Broadway, is **Robinson Hall**, used by the Department of Architecture. The rare collections of the **Fogg Museum of Art** were moved in 1927 to the new and spacious building designed for them on the opposite corner of Quincy Street and Broadway.

Let us now retrace our steps and turn the corner at the sometime observatory.

We walk along Massachusetts Avenue in the direction of Harvard Square and pass the *gateway in memory of Samuel Dexter*, class of 1890,



MAP OF CAMBRIDGE IN THE VICINITY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

before finding ourselves by the **Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library**. This takes the place of the old university library, or Gore Hall. It was erected in memory of H. E. Widener, class of 1907, who was lost on the *Titanic* in 1912. The building covers four sides of a quadrangle and was dedicated June 24, 1915. Besides the college library, the card catalogue of which lists some million and a quarter volumes, the building contains several special libraries. In a memorial room beyond the first landing of the main staircase is *Harry Elkins Widener's own library*, a matchless collection of 3000 volumes. Some exhibition of uncommon interest will always be on view in the *Treasure Room*. The furnishings here are in memory of Evart Jansen Wendell, class of 1882, a generous benefactor, who died in 1919. Off the entrance hall is the **Farnsworth Room**, arranged after the manner of a pleasant private library. The arresting mural decorations at the head of the main staircase, commemorating the World War, are by John Singer Sargent. Before descending the long, broad steps outside the building, let us enjoy the view of the beautiful inner quadrangle with its trees, its shadows, its splashes of sunshine on the grass, or try to imagine the festoons of Japanese lanterns swaying from tree to tree on a Class Day night. On Class Day noted men gather in groups and the Glee Club sings on the steps of Widener. Skirting the quadrangle to the right, we come to **Sever Hall**, a recitation building, simple, substantial, and dignified, the work of the late H. H. Richardson. It was built in 1880 from a fund given by Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever. To the left is the college chapel, called **Appleton Chapel**, a building of light stone erected in 1858, the gift of Samuel Appleton. Beyond it and facing on Cambridge Street is a building of light stone, the former Fogg Art Museum, now acquired by the Architectural School.

In this vicinity, as elsewhere, the finely designed gateways to the Yard, gifts of various classes, claim attention. Let us now enter Cambridge Street through one of them and, turning to the left, skirt the Yard back to Harvard Square. At the bend, at Peabody Street, is the **Phillips Brooks House**, designed by A. W. Longfellow. It is the center of the religious life of the university. In the row of buildings along Peabody Street the old and the new rub shoulders, but with harmony and quiet grace and dignity. Most of the newer structures, their entrances inside the Yard, are either close to the fence or come up to the sidewalk. This recent construction more or less screens from view some of the ancient brick buildings which older graduates remember, but the architecture of the new is colonial and consistent with the old.

Next to Phillips Brooks House, in the northwest corner of the Yard, is **Mower Hall**, a dormitory, built in 1925. Continuing we see a gate and, inside the Yard, a sundial erected by the class of 1870. Back of this is **Holden Chapel**, the gift (1744) of Madam Holden of London, and once the college chapel. **Lionel Hall**, a dormitory, is almost identical in construction with Mower Hall. A tablet on its northern side reads, "*Lionel Hall, 1925. In memory of Lionel de Jersey Harvard of the class of 1915. Only kin of John Harvard to attend Harvard University. Killed in the World War at Arras, March 30, 1918.*" This dormitory, with three other



HARVARD GATE, CLASS OF 1877

buildings, forms a quadrangle around the place where the Class Day Tree formerly stood and under which part of the Class Day exercises were held. Approaching the square we come to a building with a cupola, **Harvard Hall**. This replaces an earlier Harvard Hall burned

in 1764. The present building was used as a barracks in the Revolutionary War. Turning toward the street we see a statue of Charles Sumner at the head of the subway tunnel.

Next in order comes Massachusetts, but between Massachusetts Hall and Harvard Hall is the principal entrance from the street to the college yard, through the beautiful **Johnston gateway**, designed by Charles F. McKim. This is inscribed with the orders of the General Court relating to the establishment of the college in 1636-1639 and this extract:

After God had carried vs safe to New England
and wee had bvlided ovr hovses
provided necessities for ovr liveli hood
reard convenient places for Gods worship
and settled the civill government
one of the next things we longed for
and looked after was to advance learning
and perpetvate it to posterity
dreading to leave an illiterate ministry
to the churches when our present ministers
shall die in the dvst

New England First Fruits

Massachusetts Hall, the oldest of the college buildings, was a gift to the college by the Province in 1720. It was the first of the buildings to be used entirely as a dormitory and so continues. During the Revolution it was occupied by troops. By the eastern wall of Massachusetts is a memorial to James Russell Lowell. **Straus Hall** is a new dormitory, completed 1926, between Massachusetts Hall and the class of 1875 gateway leading from Harvard Square. **Lehman Hall**, the administration building, is in the southwest corner of the Yard. It is new and covers the site of Dane Hall which was destroyed by fire.

Now back in Harvard Square we may continue to skirt the Yard and so reënter Massachusetts Avenue. A tablet in the bend, at the sidewalk subway exit, marks the site of the Fourth Meetinghouse, built 1756, and relates its historic associations. Just east of here is probably the site of the first college



JOHNSTON GATEWAY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

building. Close to the avenue is an ancient wooden building, yet of dignified aspect, called **Wadsworth House**. This house was built in 1726, jointly by the Province and by the college, as a residence for the presidents of the institution. It was Washington's headquarters until, as we shall presently see, he removed to the Longfellow house on Brattle Street. We may now reënter the Yard by the next gateway.

The substantial granite building standing a little back from the avenue is **Boylston Hall**, — devoted to chemistry. **Grays Hall**, a dormitory, dating from 1863, makes the south side of a quadrangle at this part of the Yard. To the right is **Weld Hall**, a dormitory, given to the college in 1872. Facing it is another dormitory of the same date, **Matthews Hall**. This hall is said to stand on the site of the old Indian College, which was built in 1654 and in which several Indian youths struggled with the classics. One of them, Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, took a degree and died. Beyond, on the right, is a simple, graceful, and dignified building of white granite, built in 1815 from a design by Bulfinch. It is called **University Hall**, and for many years was the main recitation building. In front of University Hall is an ideal **Statue of John Harvard**, whose bequest of his library to

the college in 1636 was really its starting point. It is the work of Daniel C. French. Beyond University, on the right, is **Thayer Hall**, a dormitory. On the westerly side of this quadrangle, facing Thayer Hall, are **Stoughton Hall**, northwest corner, and **Hollis Hall**. Both are dormitories. Stoughton was built in 1805 and Hollis dates back to 1763. The latter was the gift of Thomas Hollis of London. This building was used as a barracks by the American soldiers in the Revolution at the time when the college was temporarily removed to Concord. **Holworthy Hall**, at right angles to Thayer and Stoughton, completes this quadrangle at the north. It was erected in 1812 from money obtained by a lottery. It was the first dormitory that made any pretense to luxury, being arranged in suites of three rooms for "chums," — a study in front and two bedrooms in the rear of the building. Class Day spreads and Commencement punches always found in Holworthy their fittest home.

Now passing out of the quadrangle and continuing again into Cambridge Street, which bounds the Yard on the north, we have in view many buildings, mostly of recent construction, belonging to the university. Opposite Phillips Brooks House is the **Hemenway Gymnasium**, given in 1878. To the right of this is **Lawrence Hall**, now used by the School of Education, and, behind it, the Department of Music. The group of buildings to the rear of these is devoted to scientific studies and includes the **Jefferson Physical Laboratory**, the Engineering School (**Pierce Hall**), and the **Rotch Laboratories** of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

The triangular-shaped piece of ground called **the Delta**, bounded by Cambridge, Quincy, and Kirkland streets, was formerly the college playground until Memorial Hall was built here in the seventies. The exterior of **Memorial Hall** may seem lacking in unity and simplicity. But the interior, where are inscribed the names of those Harvard graduates who died in the Civil War, is impressive; and the **Great Hall**, formerly used as a dining hall for students, occupying the whole western end of the building, which is panelled with oak, beautified by memorial stained-glass windows, and filled with pictures and busts, all of which have an historic and some of which have an artistic interest, is probably unique in this country. East of the entrance hall is **Saunders Theatre**, used for concerts, lectures, and public meetings.

From the northern side of Memorial Hall we see across Kirkland Street, corner of Oxford Street, the **New Lecture Hall** and, beyond, on Oxford Street, the **New Chemistry Buildings**. At Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, toward the east, the unusual aspect of the **Germanic Museum**

will attract the eye. The ideas of the donors and the architect have been consistently executed. On the other corner of Divinity Avenue is **Randall Hall**, now the **University Press**.

Approached through Divinity Avenue are the **Semitic Museum**; the **Farlow Herbarium**; **Divinity Hall**, an unsectarian theological school; the **University Museum**, comprising the **Museum of Comparative Zoölogy**, the **Botanical Museum**, the **Mineralogical Museum**, the **Geological Museum**, and the **Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology** founded in 1866 by George Peabody, the American banker of London. All these are open to visitors, and all contain something to interest the unscientific person. A special attraction to the Botanical Museum is the far-famed **exhibit of glass flowers**. In Francis Avenue, parallel to Divinity Avenue, is the handsomely designed building of the *Andover Theological Seminary*.

Returning to the vicinity of the Yard, where Cambridge Street enters Massachusetts Avenue, we should observe the fine group of Law School buildings near the Hemenway Gymnasium, as they represent one of the strongest departments of the university. The **Harvard Law School** has an international reputation and has been described by a distinguished English jurist as superior to any other school of its kind in the world. Almost in front of the main building of the Law School is a small triangular plot of ground, **Holmes Place**. As recorded on monuments, this spot has Revolutionary associations and is the site of the house where Oliver Wendell Holmes was born. It remained here until about 1883.

Leaving the university buildings we cross the Cambridge Common to the west of the Yard, formerly, by the way, a place of execution, and once the scene of an open-air sermon by Whitefield. Here is a bronze statue of John Bridge, the Puritan, in the garb of his time.

Just west of the Common by the Shepard Memorial Church, Congregational Trinitarian, where Mason Street enters Garden Street, is **Washington Elm Square**. Here stood the elm tree under which, July 3, 1775, Washington first took command of the American Army. The venerable tree was blown down in 1924. A circle in the street marks where it stood. A monument also records that here, in January, 1776, General Knox delivered to General Washington the *train of artillery from Fort Ticonderoga*. The cannon and other munitions of war were drawn on forty-two sleds by one hundred and sixty yoke of oxen. Shortly afterward the British evacuated Boston. The copper weathercock on the Shepard Memorial Church we noted (see page 61) has traditions and gave a name to the so-called "Cockerel Church" in Boston.

Opposite the church is a group of buildings belonging to **Radcliffe College**, the women's college, a recognized and highly successful part of the university.

This venture of giving women instruction in the same studies that were pursued at Harvard was begun in a small way in 1879. It was not a part of Harvard but, as a humorous student remarked, it was a **Harvard Annex**. The name came into common use. The professors and tutors as a rule were strongly in favor



WASHINGTON ELM IN 1923

of the scheme, some even offering to teach for nothing rather than have it fail. The Annex was a success. The Fay house on Garden Street was bought. Lady Anne Moulson in 1643 had given £100 as a scholarship to Harvard, the first one. Her maiden name was Radcliffe, and as the Annex grew it was incorporated as Radcliffe College, and now has several fine buildings, a large number of students, and its diplomas bear the seal of the older institution and

the signature of its president. In the Fay house, by the way, in 1836, the words of "Fair Harvard" were written by the Reverend Samuel Gilman of Charleston, S.C.

Returning toward the college by Garden Street we pass **Christ Church**, Episcopal, which was built in 1760 by Peter Harrison, who designed King's Chapel in Boston. Washington worshipped here. Adjoining the church is an old burying ground which dates from 1636, the year of the founding of the college. Near the fence will be observed a milestone bearing this inscription: "Boston, 8 miles. 1734." This was one of many milestones set up by Governor Dudley; and what is now a legend was once true, for, before the lower bridges were constructed between Boston and Cambridge, the highway connecting the two places ran through Boston Neck and what is now Brighton, and was no less than eight miles long.

Beyond the burying ground, after we turn into Massachusetts Avenue, at the corner of Church Street, is the **First Parish Church**, Unitarian, the oldest church organization in Cambridge, dating from 1633. The present building is the fifth, erected in 1833. The college Commence-

ments were held here from 1833 to 1873, and here a number of Harvard presidents, including President Eliot, were inaugurated.

Some outlying spots should be visited, if only hurriedly. The **Freshman Dormitories** are by the beautiful Memorial Drive of the Charles River Parkway. By the Larz Anderson Bridge is the *Weld Boathouse*, used by undergraduates. This present bridge is on the site of the *Great Bridge*, built in 1662, for one hundred and thirty years the only bridge over the Charles River on the road from Cambridge to Boston. Over it rode William Dawes, Jr., April 18, 1775, when sent as first messenger to alarm the country of the march of the British to Concord. The British relief, under Lord Percy, crossed here the following day on its way to Lexington. These and other historic associations are recorded on a monument on the Brighton side of the bridge. The **Stadium** and **Soldiers Field**, the great university playground, the gift of Major Henry L. Higginson, are across the river approached by the Larz Anderson Bridge, and near by is the *University Boathouse* for upper classmen and the varsity crews. Also across the river in the Brighton District of Boston, separated from Soldiers Field by North Harvard Street, is the **Graduate School of Business Administration**, **George F. Baker Foundation**. The imposing group of buildings, completed 1926-1927, includes several halls of residence which are adjacent to the buildings which house the administrative offices, classrooms and library. The extensive collection of business literature in the **Baker Library** includes more than 100,000 bound books and more than 500,000 pamphlets and is one of the largest libraries of its kind. The footbridge, the **John W. Weeks Memorial**, is designed to give a direct approach to the School of Business Administration group from Cambridge.

Brattle Street, the "Tory Row" of provincial days, is easily reached from Harvard Square. The old-time dwellings which border it have great distinction and here and there tablets record their literary and historic associations. Here is the **Episcopal Theological School**, and just above this is the **Longfellow house**, one of the finest of colonial mansions. It was built about the year 1759 by Colonel John Vassall, who was a refugee at the time of the Revolution. Washington took up his headquarters here when he removed from Wadsworth House, and here Madam Washington joined him. Afterward the estate passed into the hands of various owners: was used as a lodging house by Harvard professors when the widow Craigie owned it; was occupied by such distinguished persons as Jared Sparks, Edward Everett, and Worcester, the dictionary maker;

and finally became the home of the poet Longfellow. About ten minutes' walk on Brattle Street beyond the Longfellow house brings us to the corner of *Elmwood Avenue*, which leads past the familiar **Lowell house**, where James Russell Lowell was born, and which was his lifelong home. The seclusion of the house, which Lowell so much enjoyed, is now impaired by the parkway which skirts the Lowell grove. **Mt. Auburn Street**, nearer the river, has been modernized by a succession of public hospitals. Back of these, on the river, the curious visitor may behold the site **where**



LONGFELLOW HOUSE

Leif Ericson built his house in the year 1001, or thereabout, — according to the identification of Professor Eben N. Horsford. Close at hand is **Mount Auburn**, celebrated for its natural beauty, as well as for the **distinguished dead who lie buried here**. In the vestibule of the brownstone chapel at the left of the entrance to the cemetery are the much-admired **statues** of John Winthrop, John Adams, James Otis, and Joseph Story (by his son). Turning to the left we seek Fountain Avenue and the graves of the Reverend Charles Lowell, of his son, James Russell Lowell, and of the latter's three nephews, all of whom were killed in the Civil War. "Some choice New England stock in that little plot of ground." On the ridge back of this lot is the monument of Longfellow, and near by (on Lime Avenue) the grave of Holmes. If, instead of turning to the left from the entrance, we ascend the hill to the right, passing the statue of Bow-

ditch, the mathematician, we shall come to the old Gothic chapel now used as a crematory. Facing this stands the famous Sphinx, the work of Martin Milmore. Among other monuments in various parts of the cemetery are those of William Ellery Channing, Hosea Ballou, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, Louis Agassiz, Anson Burlingame, Samuel G. Howe, Phillips Brooks, and Charles W. Eliot. On Halcyon Avenue is the tomb of Mary Baker Eddy.

From the cemetery a Huron Avenue car will take us to the **Astronomical Observatory**, and by walking through the observatory grounds

we can reach the **Harvard Botanic Garden**, laid out in 1807. Linnean Street, which borders the garden on the South, has, toward its Massachusetts Avenue end, No. 21, a rare example of early domestic architecture. This is the **Cooper-Austin House**, built about 1657, now belonging to the Society for the Preservation of



LOWELL HOUSE

New England Antiquities. The return may now be made to Harvard Square for a finishing tour of that neighborhood. At the corner of Dunster Street and Massachusetts Avenue we may observe the site, marked by a tablet set in the Cambridge Savings Bank Building, of the **house of Stephen Daye**, first printer in British America, 1638-1648. Here were printed the "Bay Psalm-Book" and Eliot's Indian Bible. Farther down Dunster Street, at the corner of Mt. Auburn Street, is marked the site of the **first meetinghouse in Cambridge**, set up in 1632; and still farther down, at the corner of South Street, that of the **house of Thomas Dudley**, founder of Cambridge, who lived here in 1630.

The sight-seeing resources of Cambridge are not yet exhausted, but the sight-seer may be; and so, from Harvard Square, a subway or surface car may be taken Bostonward. Two hundred years ago this would have been a ride on horseback, or in a chaise, of eight miles, and over a rough road. Now it is a trip of three or four miles accomplished in an electric car in from fifteen minutes to half an hour.

BROOKLINE, NEWTON, AND WELLESLEY

The towns and cities toward the west from Boston are, for the most part, places of residence: of these Brookline, Newton, and Wellesley are typical.

Brookline is the richest suburb of Boston and in many respects the most attractive, with beautiful estates, charming parkways and drives. During all the years since its population entitled it to a city charter its people have steadfastly refused to give up their primitive government by the New England town meeting, just as they have declined all propositions looking to annexation to Boston, although their territory is embraced on three sides by the encroaching municipality.

Many of the fine estates that make Brookline attractive are not seen from any of the car lines running through it. If one has a motor car a delightful trip is in prospect.

We may reach Brookline from Boston easily and quickly by several routes. The lovely chain of parkways and parks from the Back Bay District is recommended. **The Riverway** passes out of the Fens following the line of Muddy River through Brookline into **Olmsted Park** in the Jamaica Plain District of Boston (see page 106). The most important parts of the Riverway, including the main driveway, lie within the Boston limits, while some of the most charming features are found in the Brookline section. Here, as elsewhere, the frontiers between Boston and Brookline are not easily noticed.

Brookline's choicer parts, with handsome dwellings in spacious grounds, lie to the west of Olmsted Park. Any of the winding carless roads may be taken with confidence; they lead by country houses behind noble trees and extensive estates, having diversified landscapes of great expanse.

Brookline Village, "Village Square," is a junction for motor bus and electric car lines and many of the buildings in the neighborhood are more utilitarian than elegant. From here Boylston Street, originally the Worcester turnpike, is the wide thoroughfare west. Washington Street leads northwest making a junction with Beacon Street Boulevard, the broad avenue continuing out from Beacon Street, Boston. If we choose Washington Street, after passing the business center, we come to the **Town Hall** and **Public Library**. At Beacon Street Boulevard, *Aspinwall Hill* is to the south and *Corey Hill* to the north. The views from their summits embrace the cities and towns within a wide radius. Should

we wish to return to Boston by the Beacon Street Boulevard we soon come to **Coolidge Corner**, another important junction of highways and car lines. If we prefer to continue to the west we shall soon find ourselves at the **Circle**, directly facing which is the high embankment and gatehouse of the **Chestnut Hill Reservoir**, through which flows a great part of the water supply of Boston. Here, to the left, is the **High-Service Pumping Station**. Beacon Street follows the southern side of the grounds surrounding the twin lakes of the Reservoir. From the Circle, **Chestnut Hill Avenue** borders the eastern edge of the Reservoir grounds and, if we choose to take it, we immediately reënter Boston, Brighton District. The grounds about the Reservoir lakes have been converted into **Chestnut Hill Park**, one of the most restful and charming pleasure grounds to be found in the neighborhood of a great city. Commonwealth Avenue, continuing out from Boston, skirts the park on the north. Along the high ridge, northern side of the avenue, the structure, suggestive of palaces in Italy, is the residence of His Eminence, Cardinal William H. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston. Near it is the Catholic **Theological Seminary of St. John**.

At the foot of the hill, at Lake Street, we reach the boundary line of the **City of Newton**. At this point is an important transfer station where motor busses or electric cars may be taken for the various residential villages which comprise this suburban city, as well as for the towns beyond.

The *Baptist Home for the Aged* is over the Newton line on the left. On the heights beyond, the *beautiful towers* and group of buildings which overlook Chestnut Hill Reservoir belong to **Boston College** (Roman Catholic). **Newton Boulevard**, which is an extension of Commonwealth Avenue from Boston, stretches out in graceful, sweeping curves for about five miles to **Norumbega Park** and the broad bridge crossing the Charles River to **Weston**. The frontiers of *Wellesley*, *Waltham*, and *Watertown* touch Newton. **Wellesley's** chief fame lies in **Wellesley College** for women, which crowns the rounded hilltops on the north side of *Waban Lake*, toward which its 300 acres of grounds gently slope.

WATERTOWN AND WALTHAM

Watertown is easily reached from Newton, Waltham, and Cambridge. On the river front, occupying a commanding position on rising ground, is the beautiful tower and the dignified group of buildings comprising

the **Perkins Institution for the Blind**. This institution was founded in 1826, developed by Dr. Samuel G. Howe after 1829, and removed to its present place in 1912 from its original site in South Boston. Down the river is the **United States Arsenal**. The older buildings are easily recognized and are in sharp contrast to the newer construction which sprang up during the hectic days of the World War. The route toward Cambridge and Boston which has most of historic interest is that by *Mount Auburn Street*, which leads out of *Watertown Square*. Numerous tablets mark sites which will arrest the progress of the visitor.

In **Waltham**, west of Watertown, **Prospect Hill**, 482 feet above sea level, is the highest eminence in the Metropolitan District except the Great Blue Hill in Milton. On a clear day one may see the mountains of southern New Hampshire as well as those of central Massachusetts. It is quite probable that the visitor may note that his timepiece was manufactured at the works of the **Waltham Watch Company**. These, the largest watch factories in the world, are on the banks of the Charles River.

On lower *Main Street*, and near the Watertown line, is the famous old "**Governor Gore Mansion**," now used by a golf club. Governor Gore, the builder, was a friend of Washington, governor and senator of Massachusetts, and donor of the first Harvard College Library, which was named for him — *Gore Hall*.

MILTON, THE BLUE HILLS, QUINCY, AND DEDHAM

The **Neponset River** at **Milton Lower Mills** is the frontier between Boston, Dorchester District, and **Milton**. Only a little way beyond the bridge, on the Milton side, stands the "**Suffolk Resolves**" House, which has been called the "birthplace of American Liberty." In this house a convention of delegates from the Suffolk County towns met September 9, 1774, and adopted resolutions which "lead the way to American Independence." They had held their first session in the old Woodward Tavern at Dedham a day or two before. Paul Revere was the messenger who carried the Resolves to Philadelphia.

The visitor should continue on *Adams Street* to the crest of **Milton Hill**. All along the way he finds old estates which have been handed down from generation to generation of families noted in local, and some in national, annals. Here stands a house of modern exterior, well back from the street, which is in part the historic **house of Governor Hutchinson**, — his country seat. It is gratifying to observe that the great

field in front has been taken for a *public reservation*, so that the lovely prospect is saved from the obstruction of buildings. If one wishes to visit the old **Town Cemetery**, **Milton Academy**, and **Milton Center**, attractive roads to the right lead in their direction. The extensive estates of Milton are among the most beautiful in the suburbs of Boston.

The **Blue Hills Reservation** is partly in the town of Milton. The weather observatory on the summit of the Great Blue Hill is in plain sight for a considerable distance.

One may easily approach Quincy from Milton. In West Quincy, adjoining East Milton, are the quarries which give to Quincy the title of the "Granite City." The points of historic interest are within short radius of Quincy Square. The "**Granite Temple**," — the present First Parish Church, — built in 1828, is so called from a phrase in the will of John Adams, who, in leaving

to the town certain granite quarries, enjoined upon his townsmen to build "a temple" to receive his remains. The interior contains among the mural monuments those commemorating the two Presidents of the Adams family and John Wheelwright, the first minister, banished for "heresy" with Anne Hutchinson and others. In the basement, beneath the church, are the **tombs of the two Presidents**. Close by is the **old burying ground** where are the graves of the early ministers of the parish, among them John Hancock, father of the famous "signer" and governor. Here also are buried the first of the Quincys, Edmund and Josiah Quincy, Jr. On *Adams Street* stands the famous **Adams Mansion**, the home of President John Adams from 1787 till his death. In it was cele-



OBSERVATORY, GREAT BLUE HILL

brated his golden wedding and the weddings of his son, John Quincy Adams, and of his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, Sr.

On *Hancock Street* is the old **Quincy mansion house**, containing some part of the original dwelling of Edmund Quincy, built about 1634; the



HOME OF DOROTHY QUINCY

present structure dates from 1705. Here was born Dorothy Quincy, the original of Dr. Holmes's poem "Dorothy Q.," whose granddaughter was the poet's mother. Another Dorothy Quincy, descendant of the first, was the wife of John Hancock.

At the corner of *Independence Street* and *Franklin Avenue* are two very old houses standing close together and maintained as sacred memorials. The older and smaller

house is the **birthplace of John Adams**. The other and larger house is the **birthplace of John Quincy Adams**. *Mount Wollaston*, the high ground in the direction of Boston, was the "**Merrymount**" of Thomas Morton, whose revels with his crew of graceless roysterers and his Maypole, set up in 1627, caused his banishment by the stern Puritan elders. The zealous antiquarian might spend days in tracing out the historic sites and in viewing the historic mansions of Quincy. On the outskirts of Quincy are the **Fore River Works**, where many ships were built for the Navy during the World War.

Dedham, to the west of Milton, joins the Hyde Park District of Boston. It is one of the oldest suburban towns and contains several interesting houses of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

The **Old Woodward Tavern**, dating from 1658, stood in *Ames Street*. It was here that the Suffolk Convention met in 1774, which at its adjourned meeting in Milton adopted the Suffolk Resolves (see page 124).

Along *Eastern Avenue* is the way to the **Fairbanks homestead**, built about 1636 by Jonathan Fairbanks. In 1903 the "Fairbanks Family in America," being incorporated, acquired the property in order to keep it



BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN ADAMS

permanently in the family as an historic home. Only a short distance from the Fairbanks house on East Street is the "Avery Oak." It is a great tree, older than the town, for which the builders of *Old Ironsides* are said to have offered \$75.

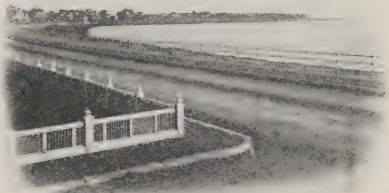


OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE

here for many years. His old house, built about 1640, is well cared for by the **Winthrop Improvement Society** and is easily reached from **Winthrop Beach**. The famous **Revere Beach**, with the great **beach boulevard** of the Metropolitan Parks System, is a modern seaside resort for the people.

CHELSEA AND EVERETT

Chelsea and **Everett** are north of Boston and are within a six-mile radius of its city hall. Powderhorn Hill, in Chelsea, has at its summit the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home. **Mount Washington**, to the northwest of Powderhorn Hill, lies mostly in Everett. In **Washington Park**, maintained by the Chelsea Park Commission, are some souvenirs of the Siege of Boston. The **United States Naval Hospital** and the **Marine Hospital** are in Chelsea. At the farther end of the hospital grounds, where the Island End River joins the Mystic River, stood **Samuel Maverick's fortified house**, built in 1624-1625. It was here, before he moved to what is now East Boston (see page 103), that Maverick entertained Governor Winthrop and his associate leaders on their first coming in 1630.



WINTHROP BOULEVARD

SOMERVILLE, MEDFORD, AND WINCHESTER

In **Somerville**, the third in size of the cities about Boston, is **Prospect Hill**, the site of the most formidable works in the American lines during the Siege of Boston. Here the Union flag with its thirteen stripes was first hoisted, January 1, 1776. A stone tower is at the crest of the hill.

Central Hill beyond is also associated with the Revolution. Its summit is an open, parklike space, at the easterly end of which is observed a miniature **redoubt with cannon mounted**. This is intended to mark the site of French's Redoubt thrown up after the battle of Bunker Hill. In this highland common are grouped a **series of public buildings**, — the City Hall, High School, and Public Library.

On **Winter Hill**, northward, stood another **Continental fort**, the chief one, connected with the Central Hill battery and the citadel on Prospect Hill by a line of earthworks. Over on **Spring Hill**, to the west, Lord Percy's artillery for a time covered the retreat of his tired infantry on that memorable 19th of April. On Elm Street, at the corner of Willow Avenue near Davis Square, West Somerville, a tablet records a sharp fight at this point and marks graves of British soldiers. Not far from Davis Square, in a little park, stands the picturesque as well as historic **Old Powder House**. This was first a mill, built about 1703, becoming a powder house in 1747. Here General Gage seized the two hundred and fifty half-barrels of powder, September 1, 1774, and in 1775 it became the magazine of the American army besieging Boston.

To the northwest from this park it is a short distance through College Avenue to **Tufts College**, which covers nearly all of **College Hill** in the town of Medford and commands a wide prospect of the surrounding country. We enter *Professors Row*, which follows the curve of the hill to the left, and pass the houses of the president and others of the faculty. To the right, on the crest of the hill, reached by a broad walk under lofty elms, stand the chief buildings of the college. These include the *Barnum Museum of Natural History* built and endowed by the famous showman. **Jackson College**, for women, is affiliated with Tufts College.

From the college grounds we can continue to Main Street, **Medford**. Between George and Royall streets we come upon the **Royall mansion house**, built in 1738. An earlier house on its site, erected before 1690 it is said, was utilized in its construction. A building at one side was originally the slave quarters, the only structure of its kind remaining in

Massachusetts. In 1775 the mansion was the headquarters of Stark's division of the Continental army. Another relic of Medford is the **Craddock house**, said to date from 1634, and so entitled to the distinction of being the oldest existing house in the country. The venerable brick structure is now numbered 350 Riverside Avenue and is not far from the Middlesex Fells Parkway.

Winchester, northwest of Medford, which touches the western side of the **Fells**, is one of the most picturesque towns of the metropolitan region. Its natural beauty in wooded hill and vale, river and lake (the Mystic ponds), is unusual, and this has been to a great extent worthily retained in the building up of the town. It is next to Brookline, perhaps, in richness of possessions and as a favored residential place for substantial business and professional men of Boston. It has a few large country seats, some old-time family mansions, and a great variety of tasteful houses of modern build. It is connected with Medford and Arlington by boulevards of the Metropolitan System.

III. PUBLIC PARKS

METROPOLITAN SYSTEM

Glancing at maps of Boston and its environs we appreciate the extent of the System of Metropolitan Parks. It is distributed through an area of about four hundred square miles and through nearly forty cities and towns. About fourteen square miles is the area of the System. The boulevards and carriage roads amount to seventy miles or more. A water frontage of thirteen miles on the salt water and more than fifty miles on river banks is included. These shores and banks are safeguarded against



NANTASKET BEACH

undesirable or unsanitary private development by placing them in public control for recreation use.

These extensive areas of parkway, river bank reservations, and areas of woodland, serve an important function in breaking up the monotony of the Metropolitan area, which without adequate reserva-

tions of open ground would form a nearly unbroken texture of streets and houses for mile after mile. The value of these open spaces in accommodating long-distance pleasure-vehicle travel has become a notable feature.

Among the Reservations and Parkways of this Metropolitan System, with their respective acreage and mileage and their location are —

RESERVATIONS

- Nantasket Beach Reservation**, 25.59 acres. Hull. Splendid bathing.
- Quincy Shore**, 32.91 acres. Quincy. Along the shore of Quincy Bay.
- Blue Hills Reservation**, 4906.43 acres. Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, and Canton. Includes the higher portion of the Blue Hill range. Wild rocky heights; widespreading views in all directions.
- Neponset River Banks**, 922.59 acres. Boston, Dedham, Westwood, Milton, and Canton.
- Stony Brook Reservation**, 463.72 acres. Boston. Densely wooded hills; Muddy Pond; fine driveways.

- Charles River Banks**, 799.89 acres. Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Newton, and Wellesley.
- Beaver Brook and Waverley Oaks Reservation**, 58.33 acres. Belmont and Waltham. Contains the famous old oak trees.
- Hemlock Gorge Reservation**, 23.06 acres. Newton, Needham, and Wellesley. The Charles River cuts its way here through a narrow gorge. Echo Bridge is across the river above the gorge, — a symmetrical piece of masonry, with a wonderful echo beneath it.
- Middlesex Fells**, 2151.29 acres. Malden, Melrose, Stoneham, Medford, and Winchester. Beautiful scenery, — hills, ponds, brooks, ledges, and forest; splendid walks and drives.
- Mystic River Banks**, 54.18 acres. Somerville, Medford, and Arlington.
- Winthrop Shore Reservation**, 16.83 acres. Winthrop. Extends along the ocean front for about a mile. A boulevard with sidewalks on both sides. View of ocean, Nahant, and outer islands.
- Revere Beach Reservation**, 64.29 acres. Revere. A broad boulevard with walks extending along the ocean for about two miles. State bath house. The beach superb and the bathing excellent.
- King's Beach and Lynn Shore Reservation**, 22.69 acres. Along the ocean front of parts of Lynn and Swampscott.
- Hart's Hill**, 22.97 acres. Wakefield.
- Governor Hutchinson Field**. Milton. View of the Neponset River and its meadows, Boston city and harbor, and Massachusetts Bay.
- Lynn Woods**, Free Public Forest, 2000 acres. Comprising woodland of great natural beauty, maintained by the Lynn Park Commission. The second largest municipal pleasure ground in the United States.

PARKWAYS

- Furnace Brook**, 4.320 miles in length. Quincy.
- Blue Hills**, 2.265 miles. Boston, Milton.
- Neponset River**, 2.260 miles. Boston, Milton.
- West Roxbury**, 2.61 miles. Boston, Brookline.
- Fresh Pond**, .520 mile. Cambridge.
- Middlesex Fells**, 5.105 miles. Malden, Medford, Somerville.
- Mystic Valley**, 8.010 miles. Medford, Winchester.
- Revere Beach**, 5.240 miles. Revere, Chelsea, Everett, Medford.
- Lynnway**, .690 mile. Revere, Lynn.
- Nahant Beach**, 2.230 miles. Nahant.
- Lynn Fells**, 1.120 miles. Melrose, Stoneham.

Winthrop, .98 mile. Revere, Winthrop.

Alewife Brook, 3.187 miles. Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington, Belmont.

Woburn, 1.38 miles. Woburn, Winchester.

Hammond Pond, 2.00 miles. Newton, Brookline.

Old Colony, 3.06 miles. Boston, Quincy.

Quannapowitt, .774 mile. Wakefield.

Dedham, .98 mile. Boston, Dedham.

BOSTON CITY SYSTEM

In addition to the Reservations and Parkways under the supervision of the Metropolitan District Commission, the Boston City System includes 2223 acres of Parks and Parkways entirely within the limits of the municipality. Their locations and areas are —

MAIN PARK SYSTEM

	ACRES
The Common, Tremont to Charles and Beacon to Boylston Street	48.40
Public Garden, Charles to Arlington and Beacon to Boylston Street	24.25
Commonwealth Avenue, Arlington Street to Newton line	112.70
Back Bay Fens, Beacon Street to Brookline Avenue	110.99
Riverway, Brookline Avenue to Huntington Avenue	40.00
Olmsted Park, Huntington Avenue to Prince Street joins Riverway on the south. Formerly Leverett Park, 60 acres (the boundary line between Roxbury District and Brookline); Jamaicaaway, mostly in Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District; and Jamaica Park, 120 acres (Jamaicaway connects the two), in Jamaica Plain. These were combined under the new name in 1903, in honor of Frederic Law Olmsted, the landscape architect. Jamaica Pond occupies most of the area of the old Jamaica Park part. On the western shore of this pond is the Francis Parkman Memorial, designed by Daniel C. French. On the northern shore is the Children's Museum, established 1913, consisting of natural history and other exhibits.	180.00
Arborway, Prince Street to Franklin Park. Connecting Olmsted Park with the Arnold Arboretum, and the latter, in turn, with Franklin Park	36.00
Arnold Arboretum and Bussey Park, South, Centre, and Walter streets. West Roxbury District, continuing the system southward from Olmsted Park. The largest tree museum in the world, and a place of great natural attraction. Here is established the Bussey Institute, the school of horticulture and agriculture of Harvard University, which is associated with the Arboretum	223.00
West Roxbury Parkway, from Centre and Walter streets near the Arboretum to Weld Street near Church Street. West Roxbury District, connecting the Arnold Arboretum with the Stony Brook Reservation of the Metropolitan Parks System	77.87

PUBLIC PARKS

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Franklin Park, Seaver to Morton Street and Blue Hill Avenue to Forest Hills Street. Between Roxbury, West Roxbury, and Dorchester districts. Has a Zoölogical Garden, including an open-air aviary and bear dens; also 36 acres playground area	ACRES 527.00
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MARINE PARK SYSTEM

Columbia Road, Dorchester Way, Dorchester District. Franklin Park to Marine Park, City Point	31.20
Strandway, Columbia Road Railroad Bridge to City Point, South Boston. Borders the shore of Old Harbor (land 133.80; flats 131.50)	265.30
Marine Park and Aquarium, South Boston, Farragut Road, City Point (land 52.50; flats 4.90), South Boston. Bathing beach with city bath-house; long pier extending out into the harbor	57.40
Castle Island, "Fort Independence," off City Point, now joined to mainland and a part of Marine Park (land 25.70; flats 78.30) . .	104.00

MISCELLANEOUS PARKS

Berners Square, Longwood Avenue, Pilgrim Road and Plymouth Street, Roxbury	1.31
Charlesbank, Charles Street, from Cambridge Street to Leverett Street	10.00
Charlestown Heights, Bunker Hill and Medford Streets (land 6.10; flats 4.30)	10.40
Chestnut Hill Park, Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton	55.40
Copp's Hill Terraces, Commercial and Charter streets, North End .	0.60
Dorchester Park, Dorchester Avenue and Richmond Street	30.40
Franklin Field, Blue Hill and Talbot avenues, Dorchester	17.00
Freeport Street, Wharf and Grounds, Dorchester (land 1.15; flats 2.54)	3.69
*Irving W. Adams Park, Washington, Ashland, and Poplar streets, Roslindale	0.78
*Lt. William B. Corbett Park, between Washington and Claybourne streets, Dorchester	0.94
North End Beach, Commercial and Charter streets (land 3.70; flats 3.00)	6.70
Park, East Cottage, Pleasant, and Pond streets, Dorchester	0.22
Rogers Park, Lake and Foster streets, Brighton	6.90
Savin Hill Park, Grampian Way, Dorchester	8.26
*Stanley A. Ringer Park, Allston Street and Griggs Place, Allston . .	12.12
Statler Park, Columbus Avenue, Stuart and Church streets	0.25
Trinity Triangle, Huntington Avenue, Trinity Place, and St. James Avenue	0.12
World War Memorial Park, East Boston, on eastern waterfront (land 55.60; flats 155.40)	211.00

* Named for soldiers killed in the World War.

IV. DAY TRIPS FROM BOSTON

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Both **Lexington** and **Concord** may be included in a single trip. Lexington is eleven miles and Concord is twenty miles from Boston.

From Boston we may take electric cars to Harvard Square, there changing for Arlington Heights. From this point motor busses leave at regular intervals for Lexington and Concord. Various lines of tourists cars make trips from Boston during the summer. The direct automobile route follows somewhat the march of the relief detachment under Lord Percy and of the retreat. It leads, by Massachusetts Avenue, through Cambridge, North Cambridge, and Arlington.

Lexington and Concord divide the honors of the opening scene of the Revolution. On April 19, 1775, the British marched in two detachments to destroy the military stores gathered by the American forces at Concord. The first, under Colonel Smith, came "by sea" leaving in boats on the night of the 18th near the foot of Boston Common (see page 34) and landed where is now East Cambridge. Reënforcements under Lord Percy did not start until the following morning. They came by Boston Neck, and used the only bridge which then crossed the river (see page 119) to Cambridge. Colonel Smith's detachment passed through Arlington and a contingent sent forward under Major Pitcairn entered Lexington to meet a few armed minutemen who had gathered on the green before the troops continued to Concord. At Concord Bridge a large number of minutemen had assembled. The British faced a withering fire. They fell back and began their retreat to Boston.

In confusion they had passed through the center of Lexington when they met Lord Percy's reënforcements and the retreat from now on was somewhat covered by cannon. Late that night transports carried the last of the British from Charlestown to Boston. The British losses for the day were seventy-three killed, one hundred and seventy-four wounded, and twenty-six missing. The American losses were forty-nine killed, thirty-six wounded, and five missing.

Through Arlington and East Lexington one must be on the lookout for tablets and memorials. We come upon them at frequent intervals along the roadway on either side; some of them are in front of old houses which were standing on the memorable day. As one nears Lexington, such an object of interest is *Munroe's Tavern*. On its face is a tablet thus

inscribed: "Earl Percy's headquarters and hospital, April 19, 1775. The Munroe Tavern built 1695." Percy occupied the room on the left of the entrance door, and this was made the temporary hospital. The room on the right was the taproom, where the soldiers were freely supplied with liquor. Washington dined at Munroe's Tavern when on his last journey through New England in 1789. The old hostelry is now the property of the Lexington Historical Society and visitors are admitted.

In Lexington points of historic and other interest may be noted in the following order: A *stone tablet* on the left at Bloomfield Street

and a *granite cannon* on the right by the High School mark the sites of the British fieldpieces placed by Lord Percy to command the village and to cover the retreat of his soldiers. On the right the **Cary Memorial Building** is used for public gatherings and, adjoining it, is the **Town Office**



MAP OF LEXINGTON

Building. In their interiors there is much of historic interest for the visitor. The **Cary Memorial Library** on the left, corner of Clark Street, contains fine portraits of men concerned with the affair of the 18th of April, — including Lord Percy, William Munroe, who built Munroe's Tavern, Paul Revere, and William Dawes, Jr.

It should be recalled that William Dawes, Jr., ancestor of Charles G. Dawes, vice president of the United States, came out from Boston on the night of the 18th, disguised as a countryman. He passed the British sentry at Boston Neck, crossed to Cambridge by the only bridge (see page 119), and roused the towns to the south and west. Although he rode a much greater distance than Paul Revere, he reached Lexington only half an hour later than his fellow patriot who had taken the Medford road from Charlestown.

We may reach the **Old Belfry** by way of a winding lane up the hill from Clark Street. This is an exact reproduction, on its original site, of the Belfry. At the time the alarm was rung calling the minutemen

together the Belfry was below on the Green, where a bowlder with explanatory inscription marks the location.

We have now come to **Lexington Green** — the Common where the "battle" occurred. This, "The Birthplace of American Liberty," is the point of vital interest in Lexington. On approaching it our attention is attracted to **the fountain** with its ideal statue of a minuteman which faces the line of approach of the British.

To the right of the Common, across the street from the fountain, is the **Buckman Tavern**, built 1691, the rendezvous of the minutemen on the morning of the "battle." It is now the property of the town but leased to the Lexington Historical Society, and has been equipped for historical purposes and community work. Two other houses still face the Green which were standing in 1775. On the south side is the **house of Marrett and Nathan Munroe**, built 1729. The plain white house bears the legend, "A Witness of the Battle." On the west side, at the corner of Bedford Street, is a **house in which lived Jonathan Harrington**, who, "wounded on the Common" in the engagement, "dragged himself to the door and died at his wife's feet."

Crossing Bedford Street we come to the *Masonic Temple*, the main part of which was erected in 1822 for the *Lexington Academy*. Here, also, the *First Normal School in America* was opened, July 3, 1839, with three pupils enrolled.

Just beyond the Common, to the left of the white church, First Parish, Unitarian, with entrance marked by bowlder, is "*Ye Olde Burying Ground*." Here are the graves of Captain Parker, William Eustis, who was a student with Joseph Warren and a surgeon through the war and governor of the state in 1823-1825, Reverend John Hancock, grandfather of Governor John Hancock, Reverend Jonas Clarke, and others. The oldest stone is dated 1690.

On the Common itself points of importance are designated by a monument or a tablet. Thus at the lower end is a **stone pulpit** marking the site of the first three meetinghouses, a "spot identified with the town's history for one hundred and fifty years." A *bowlder commemorating the Old Belfry* is near by. The line of the minutemen stretched from the bowlder on the right of the Common to the **old monument** on the opposite side. There were some fifty minutemen in line when the British, six companies, about four hundred men, marched up on either side of the meetinghouse which, as we have seen, stood at the head of the Common. Major Pitcairn, in command of the redcoats, commanded the rebels to put

down their arms and disperse. Realizing that they were outnumbered, Captain Parker ordered a retreat but not to lay down their arms. Someone fired. In the encounter which followed eight minutemen were killed and ten wounded. The **boulder on the green** is inscribed with the words of Captain Parker: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." The **old stone monument**, now in a beautiful mantle of ivy, was erected by the state in 1799. For it the patriot minister of Lexington, Jonas Clarke, wrote the oratorical inscription. In a stone vault back of it are deposited the remains of seven of the eight who fell in the engagement, which were removed to this place from their common grave in the village burying ground.

A five-minute walk on Hancock Street brings us to the historic **Hancock-Clarke house**, built 1698 (moved from its original site on the opposite side of the way), the home of the ministers, first Hancock and then Clarke. Here *John Hancock* and *Samuel Adams* were stopping the night before the battle, and were roused at midnight from their sleep by *Paul Revere*, when they were taken by their guard to Captain James Reed's in Burlington. The venerable house is now a museum of Revolutionary relics and belongs to the Lexington Historical Society.

From Lexington Green we take the Concord road and continue the historic pilgrimage. **Concord**, about eight miles distant, has been called "the most interesting village in America," because of its historic and literary associations and its natural beauty. On our way numerous monuments continue to mark the sites which recall the advance of the British soldiers and their harassed retreat after the fight at Concord Bridge.

A little distance from Concord village on the right of the road is "**The Wayside**," once occupied by the Alcott family but better known as the home of Hawthorne after his return from Europe. Here the family were living at the time of his sudden death in New Hampshire. Just beyond, on the same side, is **Orchard House** where the Alcotts lived for twenty years. It is open to visitors. Here Louisa M. Alcott wrote "Little Women" and thereby turned the tide in the family's fortunes. The *Concord School of Philosophy* had its home in a chapel-like building at the rear. Still nearer the village, on a road diverging to the left, we see the square white **Emerson House**, where Ralph Waldo Emerson lived the greater part of his life and where he died. Soon we pass two old houses on the right which are easily identified: the first is the home of **The Concord Antiquarian Society** and beyond it is **The Concord Art Center**.

We are now in the heart of the town where the most conspicuous structure is the **Unitarian Church**, destroyed by fire in 1900, and wisely rebuilt on the old simple and dignified lines. This was the site of a still



MAP OF CONCORD

older meetinghouse, where the Provincial Congress sat. Next to it is the **Wright Tavern**, dating from 1747. Here we are told Major Pitcairn stirred and drank his toddy on the day of the fight.

In front of us is the square, from which we ascend, on the right, to the old *Hillside Burying Ground*. Here are historic graves, including those of Emerson's

grandfather and Major John Buttrick, who led the fight at the Old North Bridge; and some unique epitaphs, especially that of John Jack, the slave. It is a short walk to *Sleepy Hollow Cemetery*. Here, on a high ridge beyond the beautiful hollow which gives the cemetery its name, are the graves of Hawthorne, of Emerson, of Thoreau, of Louisa M. Alcott and her father. Near the foot of this slope should not be overlooked the Hoar family lot and the beautiful epitaphs placed by the late Judge Hoar upon the monuments to his father and to his brother. The inscription on the Soldiers' Monument in the square was also written by Judge Hoar.



ORCHARD HOUSE

Returning to the square, and proceeding thence on Monument Street for about three quarters of a mile, the **Old Manse**, where Emerson wrote "Nature," and Hawthorne lived for a time, is seen on the left, standing

back from the road. This house was built ten years before the battle at the bridge close by. The wooded lane just beyond the Old Manse leads to the **scene of the Concord fight**, of which mention has been made (see page 134). Here the story of "the battle of the Old North Bridge" is further told by the inscriptions on the monuments. Most pathetic is the simple inscription which marks the graves of unknown British soldiers killed on the spot. French's **bronze Minuteman** fitly stands on the opposite side of the river, at about the point where the Americans made their attack.

The *Concord Public Library*, on Main Street, reached quickly from the square, contains some interesting busts and pictures and a collection — astonishingly large — of books written by residents of Concord. Near the corner of Thoreau Street and secluded by a hedge of trees is the *Thoreau House*. Here Thoreau lived during the last twelve years of his life, and here he died of consumption. The Alcott family also lived in this house for several years. The site of *Thoreau's hut* by Walden Pond, some distance from the village, is marked by a cairn made by visitors.



BATTLE MONUMENT

BOSTON HARBOR AND MASSACHUSETTS BAY

Frequent references have already been made to **Boston Harbor** as seen from the shore. A trip down the harbor on one of the excursion boats will be anticipated by many visitors. During the summer months suggestions for pleasant harbor trips will be found in the advertisements in the daily papers. The activities of the port of Boston can best be imagined by cruising among the tugs and ferryboats, the sailing vessels and ocean liners, and viewing the six miles of docking space from the harbor itself. Boston Harbor is dotted with many islands. On some of these are forts; on others hospitals and various institutions are estab-



MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

lished. Toward the city the Customhouse Tower is the conspicuous landmark. The outermost limit of the harbor is **Boston Light**, on Little Brewster Island.

For many years the shores of **Massachusetts Bay** have been made use of as summer watering-places both by the inhabitants of Boston and the surrounding towns, and by people from a distance. Many are the arguments as to the respective merits of the North and South shores.

Trips by water requiring several hours, if not the entire day, may be made to such places as Salem and Gloucester on the North Shore, to Plymouth on the South Shore and to Provincetown at the extreme tip of Cape Cod.

THE NORTH SHORE

Points on the North Shore can be conveniently reached in many ways. Motorists will probably use the *Northern Traffic Artery* which leaves Boston by Cambridge Street and the Longfellow Bridge, then northward by East Cambridge and Somerville.

The North Shore extends from the limits of the city of Boston at Winthrop to Cape Ann. **Lynn**, about twelve miles distant from Boston, is a great shoe city and a point of approach to **Nahant**, the oldest of eastern summer resorts, occupying a rocky promontory. On the extreme point was the summer home of Henry Cabot Lodge. From Lynn we may reach Salem by way of Swampscott and Marblehead. This is a pleasant route passing many summer homes and traversing the *Lynn Shore Reservation* which, at its northern end, joins *King's Beach* in Swampscott. Passing *Beach Bluff* and *Clifton Heights*, we come to **Marblehead**, the quaint, irregular town with crooked streets full of old-time suggestions. Marblehead is famous as a rendezvous for yachtsmen. At *Marblehead Neck*, the Eastern and the Corinthian Yacht Clubs have accommodations for their members. The Boston Yacht Club has its establishment on the town side of the harbor. The features of Marblehead include the old town hall; St. Michael's, the oldest Episcopal church now standing in New England; the old "Floyd Ireson" House; the home and tomb of General John Glover, whose statue is in Boston (see page 82), and the birthplace of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. During the World War hydroplanes, manufactured at the Curtiss plant in Marblehead, were tried out in the harbor.

Salem, once the chief port of New England, was settled in 1626. John Endicott, the efficient governor, arrived here in 1628 and ruled the

affairs of the Massachusetts Colony with a determined hand. From Salem came John Winthrop and his companions to the founding of Boston. Salem was the scene of early Quaker persecutions and, in 1692,



MAP OF SALEM

of the outbreak of the witchcraft delusion. A day might well be devoted to Salem alone. Here are many stately, reposeful old houses: the *Custom House*, in which Hawthorne was employed; the *County Jail and Court House*, in which many relics of the witchcraft persecution are preserved; *Gallows Hill*, where the condemned were hung; the house on Federal Street in which Lafayette was entertained in 1784 and Washington in 1789; *Hawthorne's birthplace* on Union Street; "*House of Seven Gables*" on Turner Street and various Hawthorne homes and landmarks; the *Pickering mansion*, built in 1660, and the *Ropes Memorial*, built in 1726. Here also are the **Essex Institute** with a picture gallery and historical museum, which includes a seventeenth-century dwelling and architectural relics in a garden in the rear, and the **Peabody Museum** with interesting collections redolent of the sea and foreign commerce. The oldest house now standing in Salem is at the corner of Essex and North streets, the *Witch House*, so called persistently without warrant beyond the tradition that some of the preliminary examinations of



CHESTNUT STREET, SALEM

accused persons were held here, it being at the time of the delusion the dwelling of Judge Jonathan Corwin of the court. It is said to have been earlier the home of Roger Williams (in 1635-1636).

The start to visit these and other interesting places and sites in Salem should be made from **Town House Square**, where Washington Street, over the railroad tunnel, crosses Essex Street. At the southeast corner, Washington Street side, a tablet relates the historic associations of the neighborhood. The Unitarian Church, which now stands here, occupies the site of the *First Meeting-house*, built prior to 1635 for the First Church in Salem, formed in 1629. The present is the fourth in succession on this spot. The second one was the place of the examinations of the unhappy accused "witches" before the deputy governor and councilors from Boston in April, 1692. Beside the third one, "three rods west" of it, facing Essex Street, stood the *Town House* in which in 1774 met the last General



SALEM CUSTOM HOUSE

The + marks the office occupied by Hawthorne

Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the first Provincial Congress. The Salem fire of 1914 covered an area of 250 acres and destroyed 1800 buildings southeast of the railroad station.

North of Salem is **Beverly**, settled in 1628, now a shoe town in one part and a summer resort in other parts. There are many elaborate estates, wooded parks and drives, here and in *Pride's Crossing*, *Beverly Farms*, *West Manchester*, *Manchester-by-the-Sea*, and *Magnolia*. Beyond, nestling under the protection of Eastern Point, is **Gloucester**, settled in 1623, next to Boston the greatest fishing port on the coast. At the extreme tip of Cape Ann is **Rockport**.

THE SOUTH SHORE

Leaving Boston at Neponset Bridge one approaches the **Pilgrim Boulevard** and the **Quincy Shore Reservation** of the Metropolitan Parks System. This is a direct route to *Squantum*, *Wollaston Beach*, historic

"*Merrymount*," *Hough's Neck*, and *Nantasket*. Attractive clubhouses of well-known yacht clubs are at Wollaston Beach and Hough's Neck.

The pleasant places along the South Shore between Quincy (see page 125) and Plymouth are brought into connection with Boston and with each other by electric cars and motor busses as well as by the steam railroad. Steamboat excursions can be made to many points such as Nantasket Beach and Plymouth.

Hingham, beyond Quincy, is one of the loveliest as well as one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts (settled in 1633). Its broad main street is shaded by magnificent elms. Its *Old Ship Church*, with pyramidal roof and belfry, dating from 1681, is the oldest existing meetinghouse in the country, and the quaintest. The *Tower and Chime of Bells* is a unique memorial to the ancient settlers of the town. In the burying ground close by are the graves of two governors of Massachusetts: John A. Andrew, governor during the Civil War, and John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy during the Spanish-American War. **Nantasket Beach** is beyond Hingham. Its long, hard stretch of sand faces the open ocean and is one of the finest bathing beaches in America. It is a part of the Metropolitan Parks System, with a state bathhouse.

Cohasset has an irregular rocky coast, commanding a wide extent of ocean prospect. On and about its quite renowned *Jerusalem Road* are numerous extensive estates with elaborate houses and grounds. The granite lighthouse seen rising from the ocean is **Minot's Light**.

Scituate also enjoys a beautiful ocean front, with fair beaches and a pretty harbor, protected by rocky cliffs. This town is the scene of Samuel Woodworth's lyric, "The Old Oaken Bucket."

Marshfield was the country home of Daniel Webster. The *Webster place* originally included a part of "Careswell," the domain of the Plymouth Colony governor, Edward Winslow. Half a mile back from it is the *tomb of Webster* with the epitaph which he dictated the day before his death (1852).

Duxbury, the home of Elder Brewster, Miles Standish, and John and Priscilla Alden, is marked by the *Standish Monument* on Captain's Hill, which looms up in the landscape, visible in a wide extent of country round about. In about the middle of the village, in the oldest of its burying grounds, the supposed *grave of Standish* is marked by a monument. Here are also graves of the Alden family, and possibly the grave of Elder Brewster.

Kingston, part of Plymouth till 1726, is a typical Old Colony town, with a cheerful air of substantiality.

Marked changes have come to **Plymouth** in connection with the celebration (December 21, 1920) of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. **Plymouth Rock** itself, on which the followers of Bradford stepped, has been reset in its original place and a fitting portico now protects it. Especially along the waterfront, formerly disfigured by wharves, are well-planned improvements commemorating the founding of the first permanent settlement in New England. **Cole's Hill**, where the first rude houses were built, has been transformed into a wooded park suggestive of the topography of the region three hundred years ago. **Pilgrim Hall**, near the town center, is the repository of pilgrim antiquities. The collection includes the sword of Miles Standish and the chairs of Elder Brewster and Governor Bradford. The collection of paintings and prints and other historical objects is of great interest and value. In the **County Courthouse** are documents of Pilgrim days, including papers containing the signatures of Bradford and Standish. Leyden Street, the first and chief Pilgrim street, leads to **Burial Hill**. Here were the first forts, which served also as meetinghouses. There are many graves here of the early settlers; conspicuous among them is that of Governor Bradford. The **Old Powder Magazine** has recently been restored. **Watson's Hill**, where the first Indians appeared to the colonists, and whence came the friendly Samoset, and after him Massasoit, lies to the southward of Burial Hill. Below is seen the **Town Brook crossing**, where Massasoit and his braves were met by the Puritan leaders, from which meeting resulted the famous "league of peace." To the north of the town, built on a hill commanding a fine view of the harbor, is the **National Monument to the Forefathers**, a great granite pile surmounted by the colossal figure of Faith.

Beyond Plymouth, Cape Cod, dotted with well-known summer resorts, stretches a curved arm into the Atlantic. At the tip of the Cape is **Provincetown**, where the Pilgrims landed on their way to Plymouth, November 11, 1620. The **Pilgrim Monument**, here dedicated in 1910, is a conspicuous mark for mariners.

MOTOR SIGHT-SEEING TRIPS

Sight-seeing trips about Boston and its vicinity are operated by companies which give excellent service. The trips are in charge of capable and well-informed chauffeurs and lecturers. Among the starting points for these trips are the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets, Back Bay District, in or about Park Square, and near the railroad stations. For some of the tours passengers will be called for at hotels and residences, within a reasonable distance, without extra charge. Descriptive folders regarding these trips may be obtained at the leading hotels.

During the height of the New England tourist season Boston has an unusual number of visitors, and the popularity of these trips may tax the capacity of the sight-seeing cars. It is prudent to engage seats in advance of the hours scheduled for leaving.

The trips covering **Old and Modern Boston** and **Residential Boston and Cambridge** take comparatively little time.

A longer trip to **Lexington and Concord**, which includes, going or returning, parts of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington, Waltham, and Watertown, — in all a fifty-mile tour, — requires about four hours. Similar in time and distance is a trip to **Wellesley** and **Dedham**, which includes the Park System, Brookline, the Newtons, and the return by way of the ocean front and City Point.

A tour of sixty miles with **Marblehead** and **Salem** as objectives requires somewhat more than four hours. A beautiful all-day tour can be made from Boston to historic **Plymouth** by way of Quincy, Hingham, and the South Shore, the distance being about one hundred miles. A similar all-day tour to **Gloucester** includes Salem and the North Shore Drive.

The sight-seeing motor tours mentioned above are suggestions. Other trips in and about Boston and trips covering greater distances and requiring two or three days are also offered by the companies which operate this service.

Interurban motor-coach lines, which cover New England, operate on regular time schedules. The Boston terminals for this service are in and about Park Square.

IMPORTANT POINTS OF INTEREST

The visitor who has only two or three days to spend in Boston will find the following list of leading points of interest helpful in arranging an itinerary.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

Old State House. Head of State Street. Memorial halls with historical collections, pictures, and library (see pp. 4-10).

Customhouse Tower. State Street, corner of India Street. Built 1912. Apex about 495 feet from the pavement, — the tallest building in New England. The granite-pillared front, part of the Old Customhouse, dates from 1847 (see pp. 11-12).

Faneuil Hall. Faneuil Hall Square. Also military museum of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in their armory on the upper floors (see pp. 12-15).

Quincy Market House. Opposite Faneuil Hall. Extends to Commercial Street. The long granite structure was built, 1825-1826, during the administration of Josiah Quincy, second mayor of Boston (see p. 12).

Suffolk County Court House. Pemberton Square (see p. 21).

King's Chapel. Tremont Street, corner of School Street. Dating from 1754. Interesting interior (see pp. 25-26).

King's Chapel Burying Ground. Tremont Street, adjoining the Chapel. Oldest in Boston, established at about the time of the settlement. Contains tombs of the Winthrops, John Cotton, Governor Leverett, and numerous other Colonial families (see pp. 23-25).

Granary Burying Ground. Tremont Street, midway between Beacon and Park streets. Dating from 1660. Tombs and graves of Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, with many others of distinction or interest (see pp. 27-31).

Park Street Church. Corner of Tremont and Park streets. Dating from 1809. Historic. Interesting specimen of early nineteenth-century architecture, notably the tower and spire (see pp. 31-32).

Boston Common. Tremont, Park, Beacon, Charles, and Boylston streets. Unique among municipal public grounds. Reserved since 1640 as open ground and a common field (see pp. 32-39).

Cathedral Church of St. Paul. Tremont Street, near Temple Place, opposite the Common. The church dating from 1820. Interesting interior.

Shaw Memorial. Beacon Street against the Common, opposite the State House. Memorial to Colonel Robert G. Shaw, commander of the first regiment of colored troops in the Civil War. A statue in high relief upon a bronze tablet by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The most imposing piece of outdoor sculpture in the city (see pp. 39-40).

State House. Beacon Hill. Beacon Street and State House Park. Front part — the "Bulfinch Front" so called — built 1795-1797. Several later extensions. Decorated interior. Numerous interesting features. Memorial Hall, with the battle flags and statues. The "Bradford manuscript" in the State Library. State House Park, with statues and monuments (see pp. 42-47).

Boston Athenæum. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Beacon Street. Proprietary library. Dating from 1807, oldest in the country. Interesting interior (see pp. 48-49).

Building of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Ashburton Place. Contains the most extensive and valuable genealogical collection known (see p. 50).

City Hall, School Street. **City Hall Annex,** site of the old Court House, Court Street (see pp. 20-21, 51-52).

Old South Meetinghouse. Washington Street, corner of Milk Street. Loan historical collection (see pp. 53-55).

Federal Building. Post Office Square. A gloomy pile of granite that checked the Great Fire of 1872, surrounded by modern buildings devoted to banking and business (see p. 56).

Federal Reserve Bank. Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver streets. Completed 1922. Members' Court beautifully designed. Interesting mural paintings in Junior Officers' room (see p. 57).

THE NORTH END

Paul Revere's House. North Square; also various other old houses and historic sites of the North End (see pp. 60-62).

Christ Church. Salem Street. Oldest existing church in Boston. Interesting interior (see pp. 63-64).

Copp's Hill Burying Ground. Hull Street, opening opposite to Christ Church. Oldest part dating from 1660. Historic tombs and graves (see pp. 65-67).

THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT

United States Navy Yard. Approach from City Square through Water Street, Charlestown. United States Frigate *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides" (see p. 68).

Bunker Hill Monument. Monument Square, Charlestown. A few minutes' ride on the elevated railway from the North Station. Revolutionary relics in the lodge (see pp. 70-71).

THE WEST END

Louisburg Square. Between Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets. The fine dignity of the residences in the square and in the neighboring streets suggests a bit of old London (see pp. 74-75).

The Longfellow Bridge. Charles and Cambridge streets. The most beautiful of the bridges which cross the Charles River. Formerly called the Cambridge Bridge. Replaces the old West Boston Bridge (see p. 77).

Massachusetts General Hospital. Central Building, designed by Bulfinch, faces Fruit Street (see p. 78).

West Church. Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde Street. Now the West End Branch of the Public Library. Built in 1806. Interior architecture well preserved. Successor of the West Church of the Revolutionary period, which was occupied as barracks by the British, who pulled down the steeple and used it for firewood, the patriots having employed it for signaling the camp at Cambridge (see p. 78).

Harrison Gray Otis House. Lynde Street, corner of Cambridge Street. Opposite the West Church. Built in 1795 and recently restored as the headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Fine example of a residence of its period. Interesting interior and furnishings (see p. 78).

THE BACK BAY DISTRICT

Public Garden. Boylston, Charles, Beacon, and Arlington streets. The gem of the city parks, separated from the Common by Charles Street (see pp. 80-81).

Arlington Street Church. Boylston and Arlington streets. Exterior designed after old London Wren churches (see p. 81).

First Baptist Church. Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street. Massive square stone tower with frieze and colossal bas-reliefs (see pp. 83-84).

Boston University. Jacob Sleeper Hall, the chief building. Boylston and Exeter streets (see p. 85).

Public Library. Copley Square. One of the notable architectural monuments of America. Mural decorations by John S. Sargent, Edwin A. Abbey, and Puvis de Chavannes. Oldest free library maintained by taxation in any city of the world (see pp. 85-90).

Trinity Church. Copley Square. One of the richest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the country (see pp. 90-91).

Phillips Brooks Memorial. By the side of Trinity Church (see pp. 91-92).

Old South Church. Copley Square. Noteworthy for richness of design (see p. 92).

Natural History Museum. Berkeley Street, corner of Boylston Street (see p. 93).

Christian Science Church. Falmouth Street, with beautiful grounds in front, extending to Huntington Avenue. Building of fine proportions with lofty dome (see p. 94).

Museum of Fine Arts. Huntington Avenue (see pp. 95-96).

Harvard University School of Medicine. Longwood Avenue. The Medical School is the center for a great group of hospitals (see pp. 97-98).

THE SOUTH END

Cathedral of the Holy Cross. Washington Street. The largest Roman Catholic church in New England (see p. 102).

Boston City Hospital. An extensive group of buildings with a gate lodge on Harrison Avenue (see p. 102).

EAST BOSTON

Airport. Jeffries Point. The finest air-service station in New England. Fifteen minutes from the center of the city by the East Boston Tunnel (see p. 103).

CAMBRIDGE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Old buildings, Boylston Street, Boston (see p. 93). The "New Technology," Cambridge, facing the Charles River Basin. At the end of the Harvard Bridge (Massachusetts Avenue and Charles River Parkway) (see pp. 108-110).

Harvard University Buildings and Museums. Fifteen minutes from Park Street, by Cambridge Subway (see pp. 112-117).

Various parts of the **chain of parks** comprised in the Boston City Parks System and the **public reservations** embraced in the Metropolitan Parks System are within easy reach by motor bus, electric or steam cars (see Public Parks, pp. 130-133), and there are pleasant harbor excursions to be enjoyed, occupying only a few hours or part of a day (see Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay, pp. 139-141).

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